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TO SUGAR BEETS

California Farmers Will Turn For
Money Crop.

FEELING AGAINST CANE SUGAR

W. N. Armstrong Gives
Another Review.

Hawaii Ought to Get into the
Fold—Reciprocity Not a
Certainty.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 28.—One of the leading bankers of this State was asked recently: "What will be the next speculative movement in this part of the country?" He replied: "The sugar beet business." Outside of the extensive preparations made by Colonel Spreckels, many investments are now contemplated. Real estate men are looking up large tracts of land. The great estate in China has passed into new hands, who have large capital. New York capitalists and Western men of large means are carefully studying the profits of the business. If the matter takes a speculative turn, it will result in many reckless investments. The fact that there are over 600 beet sugar factories in Germany and that they pay dividends from 6 to 30 per cent has much force. This profit is made in spite of the internal tax on the product, which is \$53.50 per ton, or over 2 1-2 cents per pound. (The internal tax in France is \$119 per ton.) Those who propose to invest in the business here, feel assured that the Government of this country will in one way or another protect the interest here against foreign competition.

Although the industry has been established in this State for some years, it has not, in the opinion of the people, passed the experimental stage until recently. Even Colonel Spreckels' faith in it did not command confidence. But a number of the farmers who have selected the right soil, have intelligently cultivated it, done their own work and raised their home supplies, have made unusual profits. Some of them, starting without capital, have paid for their land in three years, and laid up a little money. A few years ago, the farmers were ignorant of the best method of cultivating the beet. Now, they have gathered a large and most valuable experience, have economized way beyond expectation, and, compelled by necessity, are reducing the cost every year. It is the Yankee getting down to his best work, and doing it himself. He is inventing economical ways. He is showing that skilled labor is better than ignorant labor. One of these men told me that he could compete with Germany, duty or no duty on sugar. These men are realizing the earnest hope of the agricultural philosopher, small tracts and high culture.

The citrus and fruit culture craze is now over. It brought a bitter experience. After the toll and suffering of years, the long waiting for growth of trees, the accumulation of interest on mortgages, it remains that the tropical countries fix the price of fruit, and that fortunes do not spring out of the soil. Men from the Middle States come here and find their friends stranded, and see better results from old-fashioned farming in Iowa, than in the citrus groves, attractive as they are. The disappointed people are now ready to become contented with farming which brings a living. This may be had out of the beet which is planted and harvested in five months. And the market is at their doors, not 3,000 miles away. Moreover, the beet defies the frost king, who is cruel to the orange and lemon, and carries misery to many a home. He is doing much to drive the poor farmer to the beet.

As this new industry looms up, it naturally carries with it a hostility to any cane sugar competition. This State produced last year 20,000 tons of beet sugar. The consumption of the Coast is 60,000 tons. The present product is not sufficient at present to raise any active opposition to the cane sugar interest. The competition is not felt. Those who have put large capital into the business here may at any moment raise a cry against the cane product and fire the heart of the farmer and laborer.

Under these conditions, the Hawaiian planter should see the supreme need of getting into the American fold. Delay is dangerous. Annexation should be secured, if possible, before any new questions are raised. The Hawaiian planter hardly realizes the changed conditions of sugar production. The British West Indies are on the verge of bankruptcy, and clamor for relief or annexation to the United States. Europe can easily supply all demands. The only high priced market of the world will be in the States. High prices will be maintained here,

only to protect the beet sugar. Nebraska is rapidly learning how to make this sugar. It is well settled that beets can be grown successfully in many of the Atlantic States. The reason why they have not been grown in those States is, that the farmers have had no faith in the business. Success in this State and in Nebraska will, in time, have an effect in the older States. The sorghum craze had to run its course.

Mr. McKinley understood the temper of the people when he put sugar on the free list and gave a bounty to home-made sugar. It gave cheap sugar to the poor man's home, and protected the sugar producer. He will follow this policy if the finances of the country will permit it. It will avoid any trouble with the produce of Cuba. Free sugar from that Island will not hurt the price of the home-made article, with a bounty on it.

While there is no certainty of the shape legislation will take in the United States, so far as the sugar matter is concerned, it is evident that the policy of the legislators will be to protect the home production in some form. That reciprocity will bring the islands within that protection, for any period of time, is a serious question. But the islands, brought within the territorial limits of the United States, will have it for what it is worth.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Union did that, last Monday, in this city, which would, if done 30 years ago, have caused them to be ridden on a theological rail. Dr. W. T. Harris, the National Commissioner of Education, and Professor Howison of the University of California, were invited to meet the Union and talk Theology. Dr. Harris is the leading disciple of Hegel in America, the editor of the Journal of Speculative Philosophy, and the one who organized the public schools of St. Louis, which became the models for such schools in the country. Although a free thinker, he made no attack on revealed religion before the Union, and asserted that Christianity was the best of all religions, because it was one of love and self-sacrifice. Professor Howison followed him, and took stronger ground. He refused the doctrine of the Atonement, nor did he think that miracles were necessary. The real evidence of religion was internal, and sprung out of man's relations to God, which had existed before the birth of Christ. Christianity was a statement of the full truth, and ought to be called "The Gospel of Glad Tidings." He believed that a Jew might be a Christian. He might have added that when that great philanthropic Jew, Sir Joseph Montefiore, died, it was asked: "Is he saved?" A Princeton professor replied: "Yes, he was a Christian, though he called himself a Jew."

A large audience of the orthodox was present. Some of the clergy debated with Professor Howison. The meeting lasted three hours. The significant fact was, that not for a moment was there the least exhibition of ill-temper, nor a hard word was said, and the best of good nature prevailed. Men differed but respected each other. It was widely different from the angry debates between the Andover and Princeton Theological Seminaries, some years ago, which many of us remember, when the theological bomb shells screamed through the air and burst with a strong smell of sulphur in the rival camps.

W. N. ARMSTRONG.

The Strathnevis' Salvage.

Important admiralty cases constituted the bulk of the business in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. While the business was confined to papers, and no trials, two of them at least were conspicuous as among the most important of their kind ever brought before the courts of the district. All Monday there were proceedings leading up to the settlement of the salvage claims against the Northern Pacific steamship Strathnevis, by the owners, officers and crews of the steamships Miowera of the Canadian Pacific line and the Mineola, a tramp freight steamer. One of the features of the case was the legal talent employed in representing the parties to the libel, among the best known attorneys in the Northwest being engaged to argue the claims of the contending vessels. The settlement of the claims was arranged Monday evening and the formal release of the bond amounting in the two separate actions for salvage to \$175,000, will be made today. The agreements contemplated a payment of \$20,000 to the Mineola and \$27,000 to the Miowera. The cost of the litigation amount to about \$5,000, making in all the tidy sum of \$52,000, for which Attorney Ashton gave checks on a Tacoma bank. R. M. Hopkins, clerk of the Federal court, went to Tacoma yesterday for the money.—Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.

Mothers whose children are troubled with bad colds, croup or whooping cough, will do well to read what Dr. F. E. Robey, of Olney, Mo., says on this subject. He writes: "For years we have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and always keep it in the house. It is regarded in our family as a specific for all kinds of colds and coughs. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

When one is lying down the heart makes about 10 strokes less a minute than when one is upright.

MINISTER WILLIS

Died Peacefully at His Beach Home.

SURROUNDED BY HIS FAMILY

Had Been Ill For Several Months.

Arrangements for the Funeral Will Be Made Today.

United States Minister Albert S. Willis died at the Peacock residence at Waikiki at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday, after an illness covering several months. The effect upon his health, resulting from the attack of pneumonia from which he suffered while on his vacation to the Coast, was such that he had not the strength to combat the fever and other ailments with which he was attacked after his return. His condition since his confinement at his residence has been at times such that gave his family the fondest hopes of his ultimate recovery, and again it was precarious to a degree that filled his physicians with grave alarm. A few days ago his condition was much improved, and his family renewed their hopes, but the change for the better was but temporary. He has been surrounded at all times since his illness began by the best medical talent in the city, and every care was given the distinguished Minister, but in spite of a vigorous constitution, which has assisted him in battling with the disease, he succumbed after long and severe suffering.

Some time after midnight Minister Willis' condition began growing worse, and it was seen that the end was not far off. He lost consciousness, and his breathing was difficult, and in this condition he remained until dissolution took place.

At the request of Mrs. Willis the funeral services will take place at the Central Union Church at 3 p. m. on Friday, Rev. D. P. Birnie, pastor of that church, and Rev. J. M. Monroe, pastor of the Christian Church, of which the deceased was a member, conducting the services. The details of the funeral have been left to United States Consul General and Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills.

It was learned last evening that Mr. Willis had requested the Government to take the funeral in hand and the Government had accepted. The funeral procession will be the most imposing since that of Kalakaua.

The remains will be deposited temporarily in a vault in Nuuanu Cemetery until Wednesday, when the casket will be placed on board the steamship Australia for transportation to the United States. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but it is believed they will be today. It is not known yet whether an escort will be sent with the remains, but it seems to be the opinion of a number of citizens that a representative of the Foreign Office should be detailed as an escort to accompany the remains to Louisville and turn them over to the officials there.

Until the funeral takes place a detail of gentlemen, selected by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will remain at the Willis residence. Last night A. St. Marten Mackintosh and J. Oliver Carter were assigned to this duty, and it is understood that Major G. C. Potter and Armstrong Smith will be present tonight.

Directly the intelligence of the death of the Minister was received by the Government the flags on the Judiciary Building and Military Headquarters were lowered to half-mast. Most of the business houses, and the shipping followed suit as soon as the death was known.

In September, 1893, Mr. Willis was appointed by President Cleveland Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Hawaii, succeeding James H. Blount, who acted temporarily after the recall of the late John L. Stevens.

In attempting to carry out the instructions of Mr. Cleveland in relation to the matter of the revolution, Minister Willis did that which brought upon him some severe criticism by the Republican and Democratic press of the United States.

During his residence in Honolulu in an official capacity, Minister Willis performed the duties of his office in a quiet, dignified manner; he made no display at private or public functions and was looked upon as an unassuming, genial Southern gentleman, acting always in matters of a diplomatic nature in a severely conservative way.

Albert S. Willis was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, January 22, 1843, and for many years prior to his com-

ing to Honolulu as United States Minister he resided in Louisville, Ky.

His early education was received in the common schools of Kentucky. He graduated in the Louisville Male High School in 1860. For four years he taught school, and in the intervals of his employment studied law, graduating from the Louisville Law School in 1866. He was elected attorney of Jefferson County, of which Louisville is the county seat, in 1870. In 1872 he canvassed his State in the interest of the Democracy, and served as a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1874 he was re-elected attorney of Jefferson County, and served in that capacity until sent to the Forty-fifth Congress. He was returned in the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses as a Democrat, and during Speaker Carlisle's regime filled the important post of Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. Willis enjoyed the distinction of being one of the first, if not the first, Representative in Congress from a State east of the Mississippi to come out strongly against Chinese immigration.

His speech, in which he recited the troubles with the red man and the black man and pleaded with Congress not to cause another great radical ques-



U. S. MINISTER A. S. WILLIS.

tion to arise by the further admission of the yellow man to this country, made him many friends on the Pacific Coast. Early in this year he left Honolulu on his annual vacation, but after his arrival in San Francisco he was stricken with pneumonia, and it was some weeks before he could continue his journey to Washington.

At his old home in Louisville, Ky., he improved, but did not entirely regain his health, and on his return to Honolulu at the expiration of his vacation, his friends here noticed that his health was not as good as it should be. While leaving St. Andrew's Cathedral with Mrs. Willis after the Stanley wedding, their horse bolted, and both were thrown out. Mr. Willis suffered from the shock, and did not leave his home after the accident.

He suffered from a complication of diseases, and within a few days of his death he suffered a recurrence of pneumonia. His family consists of a widow and one son.

Business Steadily Increasing.

From present prospects it seems that the advent of the new steamship on the Canadian-Australian route is very timely, for without an increased service it would be difficult to imagine how business could be handled in future. A dispatch to the Colonist from Montreal last evening says: "The Lake of the Woods Milling Company has engaged the entire room on the Canadian-Australian line of steamers for four to go to Australia, during the five months, ending with April. The company has also engaged 500 tons on each of the Hong Kong steamers leaving Vancouver for the three months ending March. These latter shipments are to be re-shipped at Hong Kong for Sydney and Queensland ports."—Victoria Colonist.

SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.

Commander Moser of the Albatross in the East.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Lieutenant Commander Moser of the Fish Commission steamer Albatross arrived today from San Francisco, having been summoned here by his chief. While he does not know exactly the nature of the consultation which will be held, it will probably have to do with the results of the season's seal work. Moser says he does not know just what will be done when he returns. He anticipated being sent to San Diego.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

Great Activity Shown by Spanish Officials.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A Madrid dispatch to the Daily Mail, says that General Azcarra, Minister of War, whose health has been shattered by overwork, has risen from a bed of sickness in order to direct the warlike preparations which are going forward with feverish haste in all of the arms and ammunition factories. By the middle of February all of the infantry of Spain will be armed with Mauser rifles. The Toledo factory is turning out 1,000 cartridges daily.

Diplomat Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Gen. A. A. Allen died this morning.

JAPAN IS ACTIVE

Washington Legation Digs Up
Hawaiian Documents.

ARE WORKING VERY QUIETLY

Liliuokalani Arrives in
Boston and Talks.

Says Republic is Solid—Will Make
Her Home in Brookline,
Massachusetts.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Commercial Advertiser's Washington correspondent says: The Coming of ex-Queen Liliuokalani to this country promises interesting developments as regards the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. According to the interviews she gives out the ex-Queen favors the plan of uniting the two Republics. But this statement must be taken with a grain of salt. The truth is she anticipates some developments soon of more or less import to Hawaii and wants to be on hand to take advantage of them.

While Ministers Cooper and Hatch are making hopeful reports over the prospects of Hawaiian annexation, the Japanese Government is quietly preparing a coup d'etat for the proper time. It has been an open secret for some months past that the Mikado's Ministers have been very busy in "colonizing" Japanese in the young Republic of the Pacific. The meaning of this, in so many words, is that Japan herself wants some say in the matter, when it comes to voting for annexation. The fact is, his Ministers are very anxious to extend the Mikado's empire.

Within the past few weeks the Japanese Legation here has been very busy in collecting all the data possible bearing on the treaties and conventions between this country and Hawaii. They have visited the various committee-rooms of the Senate and secured copies of every Hawaiian document in existence. Indeed, it was the thoroughness of their quest that gave a clew to their intentions, and has caused so much comment in Congressional circles just now. The excitement over the Cuban question during the past few weeks gave them ample opportunity for conducting their investigations without attracting attention. The Japanese Legation has been particularly anxious to get all the information possible bearing on the relations of the young Republic with other countries. The Senate committee rooms and document rooms have been searched for data of every description, and already the Legation has acquired some valuable information. No expense or pains have been spared to secure everything in any way pertaining to Hawaii.

Liliuokalani's Journey.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 23.—Queen Liliuokalani arrived this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Eleanor Graham and children, Harvey and Annie, her maid and a male attendant. She left immediately over the Louisville & Nashville for the North.

JULIUS WAS THERE.

Liliuokalani Received by Friends in Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 25.—Liliuokalani arrived here at 9:30 p. m. from New York, and was met at the Park Square Station by William Lee of the firm of Lee & Shepard, and Mrs. Lee Miss Lee, and the former Queen's old friend, Captain Julius A. Palmer. "I did not come here to see President Cleveland, as has been reported," she said. "My visit is purely a private one. I have come to see the relatives of my dead husband."

It has been reported that the deposed Queen would go to England with the hope of enlisting the sympathy of Queen Victoria in her effort to regain the Hawaiian throne. This, she said, was not true. She declared that when her visit in this country is at end she will return to Hawaii.

"Do you believe Hawaii will be annexed to the United States?" asked a reporter.

"I have nothing to say on the subject," was her answer. Asked her opinion of President Cleveland's course on the Hawaiian question, she shrugged her shoulders and gave an evasive answer. She was equally reticent when asked what she thought of President Roosevelt's Government, but she did venture the opinion that the Republic was a permanent institution.

LILIUOKALANI LEAVES BOSTON

House to be Present at the Union Brookline.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 25.—Queen Liliuokalani has gone to Brookline and will occupy a house at Coolidge's corner near the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, for an indefinite period.

FROM PORTLAND

Cracker Company Investigates the
Opium Matter.

SAY THEY FOUND THE MAN

Parke of Portland Admits
Shipment.

What the Oregonian Says of the
Smuggling Case—Wittenberg's Statement.

[Portland Oregonian, Dec. 17.]

The smuggling of a large amount of opium into Honolulu, presumably in packages shipped from this city on the steamer Mount Lebanon by the Portland Cracker Company, has attracted more than usual attention. A thorough investigation has been made, not only by the Customs officials of this district, but also by Mr. H. Wittenberg, manager of the Portland Cracker Company. One conclusion has certainly been reached, and this is that a considerable quantity of opium was smuggled into eight cases of crackers, and that a man named James R. Parks has considerable knowledge of the transaction. Another fact demonstrated is that not only has the Portland Cracker Company not been implicated in the business, but no one in any way connected with that company has the slightest knowledge of the surreptitious shipment of opium.

In the usual routine of business the company shipped 166 cases of goods last November, for which the regular shipper's manifest and consular certificate were passed at the Custom House. It now transpires that after these goods had been regularly shipped, eight additional cases were shipped, being added to the regular consignment. They were naturally received by the steamship company without comment or suspicion, as it frequently happens that additions are made to shipments.

Mr. H. Wittenberg, manager of the Portland Cracker Company, tells the following interesting story of his efforts to sift the matter to the bottom: "A letter received from Honolulu, from our agents there, gave the first point to begin on. They informed us that the bill of lading they received called for eight cases more goods than our invoice called for, which they had received.

"On getting this information we immediately compared the bill of lading delivered to us by the steamship company with the shipping receipt that we had sent down with the goods. This also showed a difference of eight cases. The question then arose, Where did those eight cases come from? To whom had we sold any goods which would be apt to ship them foreign, as goods of this kind are generally packed in tin.

"Upon investigation, we found that we had sold to Mr. Liebe, of the Oregon German Bakery, on the 22d of October, eight cases of crackers in hinged tins, for, as he claimed, some shipment to go north. This was about the time the Mount Lebanon was expected.

"We thought nothing of selling Mr. Liebe the cases of crackers, but, on finding this difference of eight cases, I went to the Oregon German Bakery, and asked the young man in charge if he could tell me who bought those crackers. He said he did not know the party's name, but that he could describe the gentleman to me, and said I could find out who he was at the New Grand Central Hotel.

"I immediately went to the hotel, and asked Mr. Haas if he knew any gentleman there who had bought crackers recently. He answered: 'Yes,' that there was a party named Parks—James R. Parks—who had bought some crackers, either from ourselves or the Oregon German Bakery, he did not know which. I asked him if he knew what this man Parks was doing. He said: 'No, I do not, but there is a rumor about that he has had some dealings in opium.' I asked him if he knew where Parks was from. He said: 'No, but my clerk knows.' I then talked to Mr. Hobson, the day clerk. He said that they had worked together for the Puget Sound Machinery Company, of Seattle, in 1890. I asked him if Parks had ever been to Honolulu. He said: 'Yes.' I asked him if he knew where he was now. He said he did not know. I asked him when he registered at the hotel. He turned to the register, and it showed that he came there on the 17th of October, registering from Spokane. Coming out of the hotel, Mr. Haas followed me. He said: 'The day clerk just told me since you stepped out that this party is now in the city; at least he was here last night, and I will find out if he will be here tonight.'

"I then met a barber—'Doc' Wheeler by name. He said: 'Parks was in the barber shop here the evening before that piece came out in the Oregonian, waiting for a shave. Some one came in and handed him a telegram. He opened it and read it, and felt very much agitated, and got up and left the shop.'

"Wheeler the barber said: 'If you go up to 194 1/2 First Street, to a clear story, and inquire for a man named Krueger, he will be able to tell you considerable about this man Parks.'

"I went up to the place mentioned. I opened the door, stepped in and, after five or six parties in the room, I asked if Krueger was there. One of the parties said: 'Yes, what do you want?' I told him I wanted to speak to him in private and stepped back into an alcove, and he followed me. I told him if he knew a man named Parks. He said: 'Yes.' I asked him if he was here now. He said he did not know. At this moment some one in the other part of the room spoke up, and said: 'That is enough; we do not know anything else. Don't tell him any more.'

"I will state further that I went down to the Grand Central Hotel and had another interview with Mr. Hobson, the day clerk. Hobson told me that he went with Parks to buy the crackers, Parks saying he was going to ship them to Honolulu. "I also desire to state in this connection that I find from information given by our Seattle house, that this man Parks was at one time connected with Morris & Co., in Honolulu. He at one time went to our Seattle factory and ordered about 20 10-pound tins, four tins to the case, of soda crackers. He said the goods were not to be shipped foreign and that he did not want the tins soldered. The goods were made and packed for him, and he sent a drayman up and got them. Our manager in Seattle claims that about one month later, after we had discontinued shipping from Seattle, and were shipping from Portland to Honolulu, he found, on passing through Yesler's dock in Seattle, four cases of our crackers marked for A. L. Morris, or the Washington Feed Company, Honolulu. He did not think anything about it at the time, until the matter of this seizure came up.

"In this connection, would state that it was Parks who ordered those goods—the same man who bought the goods of the Oregon German Bakery.

"I wish to explain our connection in regard to the shipment of these goods: On the 5th of November we cleared through the Custom House 166 boxes of crackers. We obtained a consular certificate for the same number. We delivered these two certificates to the Oregon Asiatic Steamship Company, sending our goods down to the steamship dock with our own receipt, on which our own name is printed, and for this number of cases. We now have this receipt in our possession, signed by Davidge & Co., per Dunn, who is their receiving clerk on Ainsworth dock.

"On receiving the news from Honolulu that the Portland Cracker Company's goods were seized, and that a false entry had been made, we took our bill of lading and compared it with our shipping receipt, when we found that we had received a bill of lading for eight boxes more than our shipping receipt called for. This bill of lading contained in the body 174 boxes, and on the margin thereto it was marked 184 boxes, but I believe that this was merely a clerical error made by the man who made out the bill of lading, and was unintentional on his part. On finding this condition of affairs, I immediately went down to the office of the steamship company and asked them to produce the shipping receipt that we had sent to them, a copy of which we have. This they very gladly did, and which showed that they had changed the 12 half-cases to 20 half-cases. I asked the clerk why this was done. He said he simply did it as a matter of accommodation in making the addition, as he had another receipt for the eight half-cases of crackers. I asked him to produce it, which he did. This receipt proved to be one of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's receipts, made out in blank, and which any one can obtain at their office. This was made out in the name of the Portland Cracker Company and called for eight half-cases of crackers. I asked him how he got it. He said that some one, he thought it was our man, brought it in to the office and said that it was to be added to the Portland Cracker Company's shipment. He said he gave the matter no thought, but made out the bill of lading and added it on. I asked him if he did not compare his manifest and consular certificate with the shipping receipt before making out the bill of lading. He said he generally did, but in this instance he must have overlooked it."

Mr. Wittenberg gave a number of other circumstances that tended to show Parks' connection with the case.

MR. BLACK'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Thomas J. Black, Collector of Customs, yesterday made a statement, showing his investigations had resulted in the disclosure of the same state of facts as indicated by Mr. Wittenberg. He added:

"There is one thing, however, about the case that seems to warrant the opinion that the opium may have been placed in the cans after the ship left Portland, if it was unstamped, and that is, that hinged cases were ordered from the Portland Cracker Company, which is not customary in shipping crackers to Honolulu, as the crackers shipped by the cracker company were packed in soldered cans. It is a plausible presumption that the opium may have been taken on at Victoria; otherwise, they would have had to ship it from here as duty-paid opium, or run a double-risk of having it seized in bringing it to this port, or at Honolulu."

MR. JOHNSON TALKS.

Mr. J. H. Johnson, representative of the F. C. Davidge agency in Portland, which is the general agent of the Oregon-Asiatic steamship line, said:

"There were 166 boxes of crackers shipped on the Mount Lebanon by the Portland Cracker Company. Then a drayman brought eight more boxes. We had no means of knowing whether the party who shipped the eight cases was connected with the cracker company or not. We accepted the shipment and issued a bill of lading for 174 packages to the Portland Cracker Company. All the miscellaneous freight from Portland to the Islands was stored off of No. 4 hatch between decks. This freight was piled up between 200 tons of flour, at the extreme stern, and 150 tons of oats, mill-feed

etc., and it would have been impossible for the packages to be tampered with after being stored, without shifting cargo, and that seems impossible." Yesterday afternoon Collector Black and District Attorney Murphy had a talk with James R. Parks, the supposed smuggler, at the office of the latter. He was closely questioned. Parks freely admitted buying the eight cases of crackers from the Oregon German Bakery and sending them to the steamship dock. He claimed that he simply acted as the agent of other parties, whose names he refused to divulge. Collector Black has no evidence that the opium seized was unstamped, or that it was shipped from this city in the eight boxes. He still adheres to his first opinion that the opium was placed in the boxes after the steamer left this port, and that he has good reasons for maintaining his belief. It is also understood that Parks has said that the opium was not shipped from Portland.

NOW EDITOR CRUZAN.

Pastor Takes Up Editorial Duties for His Church.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan is to assume charge of the Pacific, the official organ of the Congregational churches of the Coast, says the Chronicle of December 20. Mr. Cruzan will commence his duties with the new year, and for a time will retain his relations with Olivet Church. He expects assistance in his newspaper work, and the Pacific is to remain an official church paper. "The clergyman is an old newspaper man and has been in charge of an editorial chair at three different times. He commenced his business career at the age of 12 years, in Northeastern Ohio, in a printing office, and when he first left the forms for the pulpit was known as the "Printing Preacher."

A SHORT TALK ON BEING TIRED.

Are you a working man or a working woman? I don't mean one who is so by classification, or by having been born on the sinister side of certain lines of social cleavage, but solely because you daily do some sort of real, honest, and useful work? Yes? I shake your hand. I hope you manage to live by it without overdoing, and that (being still hearty and healthy) you sometimes find yourself tired, dog-tired, and hungry as a wolf, with plenty of good feed for supper. Then hey! for bed and a genuine sleep of eight hours; to jump from bed in the morning, both feet on the floor at once. That's the right kind of "tired" and the heaven-descended brand of rest. It is a blessing in itself, and bears others in its train.

But the variety of fatigue so many people are all the time writing us about is different. Listen to this one, for instance: "In September, 1893," he says, "I was overcome by a feeling of languor. I was easily tired and comparatively slight efforts served to exhaust me completely. Indeed, I never seemed rested at all, and was as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. Both muscles and mind were inert and relaxed. At the same time my appetite seemed to be tired, too. I had no relish for food, and after eating felt uneasiness and distress in the stomach and pain at the chest. My skin was sallow also, and there was a dull aching at my right side in the region of the liver."

"I was constantly bleaching up a sour fluid, and my food would sometimes 'repeat' or rise into my mouth. All I could do to rectify this miserable state of things I did, acting upon the suggestion of friends and others, but failed to come across a remedy for my complaint, which meantime obtained a stronger hold upon me."

"On account of my inability to eat and digest food my flesh fell off until I became so thin you might have fancied me as having gone into a decline. And I was so weak I could scarcely get about. I remained in this condition month after month, unfit, of course, for work and virtually a man out of the world's fight."

"The doctor who prescribed for me probably understood my case, but he was not able, apparently, to cure me. And I notice it is in illness as it is in business; unless one holds his own he is bound to be falling behind, which made me anxious to obtain relief soon, lest I might pass beyond the reach of it. And in answer to the hope finally came the help I needed."

"In July of last year (1894) I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup in a small pamphlet which was left at our house. The book described my symptoms perfectly, and stated the disease to be indigestion, with dulness and inactivity of the liver, the latter condition a result of the former. The weakness and loss of weight it explained, naturally enough, to be the effect of want of proper nourishment. Cure the stomach trouble in such cases, said an article in the pamphlet, and the consequences will vanish of themselves."

"On this I procured a bottle of the Syrup from Messrs. Ronbinston & Co. chemists, Hunslet Carr, and after taking it for a few days, I found myself much better. My food now ceased to give me pain, and I gained some strength with every meal. No better proof of the power of this medicine could I ask. I continued the use of it the bad symptoms abated and no longer troubled me, and in a few weeks I felt as vigorous and well as ever I did. I could work as before and experienced that kind of fatigue which promotes rest and is relieved by it. I have since enjoyed good health, and you are welcome to publish this short account of my case. (Signed) Percy Hardaker, 42, Woodhouse Hill Road, Hunslet Carr, Leeds, March 29th, 1895."

Mr. Hardaker is agent for the Pearl Assurance Society, and is well and widely known. His own intelligent comments on his complaint renders any words of ours quite needless. In private conversation he said he looked upon that unnatural "tired" feeling as a warning that none should neglect. It means not the effect of work, but of exhaustion through that subtle disease indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup should be taken then, as he would have taken it then had he heard of it. We hope Mr. Hardaker's timely words, based as they are on an instructive experience, will be heeded by all to whom they apply.

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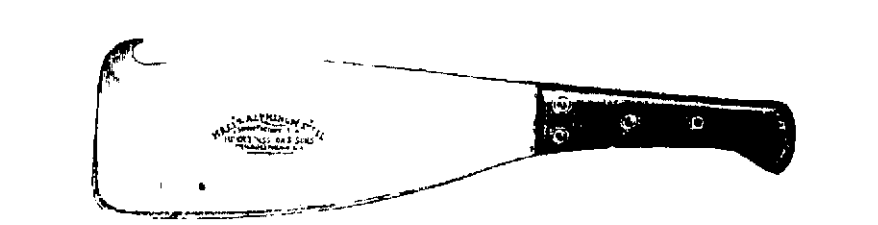
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Are being used on over THIRTY PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand, when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

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MINISTER WILLIS.

The death of United States Minister Willis is one of the saddest events that has ever occurred in the diplomatic history of this country. Seldom indeed has the circle of foreign representatives been broken by the hand of the Grim Reaper, but never have the circumstances attending the illness and death of a public official appealed more keenly to the sympathies of the citizens of this country, or brought out more sincere expressions of honest, heart-felt sorrow.

Minister Willis came to Honolulu at a time when political feeling was at the highest tension, and was the prominent figure in the early dealings of the Republic of Hawaii with the Cleveland administration. The task which he had mapped out for him to perform was at best an unpleasant one, and one which must surely subject him to the sharpest criticism from the people to whose government he was accredited. He was the trusted agent of the Chief Executive of the United States, and undoubtedly came to the country believing that it had fallen to his lot to undo grievous wrongs committed by his predecessor. The history of President Cleveland's policy is well known, and as an agent in influencing a withdrawal from the original motives and accepting conditions as they were we believe that Minister Willis has never been given the credit that is his due. That he gave positive suggestions is not known, but that he had it within his power to pursue a far more radical policy is admitted.

The situation in which Minister Willis has been placed during his three years' service at this post was such as to tax the ablest diplomatic mind, and wear upon the strongest constitution. Mr. Willis undoubtedly felt himself giving way under the nervous and mental strain resulting from the first years of his residence here, and sought by a few months' vacation at his old home to recuperate sufficiently to carry him through the remaining months of his stay in Hawaii. His fatal mistake was in his attempt to remain at his post of duty. He returned only to fall a victim to a lingering illness immediately he resumed the cares and hard work of his position.

During the last two years when political feeling has become a disturbing element in our social life the people of Hawaii had come to know and appreciate the brilliant personality of the American Minister. Able in the administration of diplomatic affairs, he possessed the dignity, graceful oratory and the attractive social culture of the typical Southern gentleman. As the official representative of the great American Republic he recognized the responsibilities of his high calling, and was careful to a nicety that every detail in his social relations with the community and his associations with fellow members of the diplomatic corps should be in strict keeping with the high rank of his office. Mr. Willis, although not an active churchman, was a thorough Christian, prompted in all his dealings by the highest motives, and his integrity and steadfast determination to do his duty as became a man of high moral character, can never be brought into question. The charming, elevating influence of his home, which many citizens here and overseas Americans have been fortunate to enjoy, was typical of the moral, political and social character of the man.

DEADLOCK ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Cuban campaign in the United States is at present attracting more attention than the efforts of the insurgents. The principal development since the last mail is the opposition to the action of the Senate committee in its attempt to force President Cleveland to recognize the patriots. Not alone is there healthy opposition among the Senators, but business men of Eastern cities who have hitherto kept quiet have held meetings and passed resolutions deprecating action that will threaten war with Spain. Senator Hale declares that the supporters of the Cameron resolution cannot muster enough votes to carry it through the Senate. Secretary Olney has declared war against the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs by publicly announcing that the "power to recognize the so-called Republic of Cuba as an independent state rests exclusively with the Executive." His remarks are practically to the effect that Congress may pass all the resolutions it pleases, but President Cleveland will do as he pleases, which means that he will not recognize the insurgents.

Thus the situation simmers down to a fight between the administration and its opponents in Congress. All that the latter can hope to accomplish is to cast an unpopular shade upon President Cleveland when he goes out of office; but as the President has not posed as a popular factor for some time past, the injury done him will not be particularly serious.

Outside the United States the war and war talk goes on apace. Spain seems to be preparing for war; has appealed to the European powers for assistance and received the cold shoulder. American filibusters are constantly going to Cuba, some getting killed and some covering themselves with glory. General Maceo is without doubt dead, but the insurgents are still in good spirits. General Weyler has again gone to the seat of war to take personal command, and will be heard from later. This is about the situation of today. The fighting, the wrangling, continues, but so far as recognition by the United States is concerned, there will be no advance movement during the present administration.

MR. ARMSTRONG'S SUGGESTIONS.

W. N. Armstrong gives in another column an interesting and valuable review of the development of the sugar beet industry in California which, newspaper signs indicate, will play an important part in the plans which our Government has in view. Mr. Armstrong's personal opinions are so well known that it is scarcely necessary to note that his study of the trend of affairs is always to determine the influence liable to be brought to bear for or against the best interests of Hawaii. He is an ardent annexationist, accused by many of leaning too strongly toward a pessimistic view, but as the inclination in many quarters seems to be slightly toward the over-sanguine, the facts presented want more than passing attention.

If the farmers and laborers of California have not already been stirred to a state of actual hostility to cane sugars produced by Asiatic cheap labor, it must appear to the most disinterested individual that the newspapers and not a few public men of the State are doing their level best to create a hostile sentiment and what is more, nurse and develop it into a good sized opposition to the annexation of Hawaii. We are quite positive, but whatever a disposition has existed among the planters here to conducting their plantations here to the laws of the United States is steadily being forced to the contrary by the

out can be figured up in a very short time. Those remaining few, however, must appreciate how utterly untenable is their position, that they are blocking the pathway of their own progress, to say nothing of the nation. The annexation vistas may, in the eyes of some sugar producers, be filled with many distressing free labor hobgoblins, but when they turn to customs duties and discontinuance of reciprocal relations, a disagreeable fact which possesses none of the ethereal qualities of imaginary bugbears presents itself. Furthermore, it is only a question of time when the contract labor system must be done away with, annexation or no annexation. As sure as the light of civilization shines on Hawaii, the contract system will soon be a thing of the past. If under annexation all Asiatic labor should be cut off—which is by no means probable—the labor market of the United States and Europe is open, and it is already proved that good labor and plenty of it is obtainable there.

Let the opposition that stick at the point of cheap contract labor stop to consider, and they will discover that it is not so much the fear of inability to obtain labor that influences their opinions as it is their distaste of getting out of the old ruts. But Hawaii is reaching the point where it cannot run in the old time grooves. The progress of the Pacific is carrying the country steadily forward, and the principal question is whether the small opposition will recognize the manifest destiny and join the forces enlisted to keep the country well forward in the ranks of commercial and industrial advancement, or injure their own and national interests by clinging to old dogmas and methods that must in time prove worse than useless.

THAT "ANTI-ANNEXATION CLUB."

The Honolulu dispatch published by the San Francisco papers to the effect that an anti-annexation movement had been started, backed up by leading German and British sugar planters, was, like a good majority of the San Francisco yarns, news to a great many people in Hawaii. Rumors that such a scheme has been on foot have been rife, but none of the particulars have materialized. While there are many second-class agitators who hope such a combination may be possible, the signs of the times are steadily pointing to a general caving in of the "planters' opposition" all along the line. There has been no grand rush on the part of the few sugar planters known to oppose annexation, to sign the annexation rolls, but from all parts of the Islands have come reports indicating that these men are weighing the situation carefully and are coming to accept the only logical view. Whether their opinions are shaped by personal interests or an honest desire to associate themselves with what is for the best interests of the country, we will not attempt to say. There is no occasion for seeking to define men's motives at this time, and it is not reasonable to suppose that all our citizens reach their conclusions by the same exact course of reasoning. All business men, however, can unite on the proposition that Hawaii has reached the point where a strong government that can fearlessly combat the influences brought to bear by jealous, grasping nations is necessary to its continued peace and prosperity. As Hawaii's importance in the Pacific becomes more prominent its ability to say to this nation "thou shalt," and to that nation "thou shalt not," must necessarily become more apparent. This fact the business community from the sugar planters to the peanut vender recognizes, hence the steady trend toward the annexation conclusion.

The anti-annexation rally has progressed as far as the San Francisco papers, and there it will end.

The San Francisco Chronicle says it doesn't know the origin of the story about Japanese officials' sudden interest in Hawaiian documents, but suspects it is a "scheme of the Honolulu annexationists to boom their failing cause." On this point the Chronicle had best guess again. Honolulu annexationists are not in the "scheme," and what is more, their "cause" is not "failing." The most interesting feature of the Chronicle's comment is in its laying bare the reasons for the sudden announcement that annexation is on the wane. It says: "The next Congress, like former ones, will refuse to be scared by shadows, and it will have, in the demand for the full protection of the beet sugar interest, a strong incentive to give the scheme of annexation its quietus. Hawaii may get a protectorate. Indeed that is quite probable. But the arguments against annexation have grown too strong to be overcome." We appreciate the importance of the sugar beet interest, but as to its successful interference with the annexation of Hawaii, the Chronicle will be obliged to "guess again."

The poet Burns has been credited with not a few good works, but it has remained for Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) to pay his work the high tribute of being a powerful religious force. In a recent New York lecture Dr. Watson said: "It was Burns, with his big heart, that invented the Scotch religion. He has spoken for the poor, the unfortunate, the downtrodden, and the outcast, and his prayers in verse will be read while literature is read, throughout the world. It is the business of the poet to say for us those things which we wanted to say and couldn't say, and to express those things which we dimly felt but could not express. Burns did all of this and more too. His ballads have been of such a kind that they have been sung by the man who holds the plow, and the woman who milks the cow."

A manager from one of the largest coffee plantations on the islands, who has for three years past held that annexation to the United States would be ruinous to his interests, now announces that after sizing up the situation carefully he has decided that annexation cannot be accomplished too quickly. This coming from a man connected with one of Hawaii's growing industries, which by the way will not be affected by the tariff or receive favors from the Reciprocity Treaty furnishes food for thought for some of our Californian friends. Annexation from the Hawaiian standpoint is not altogether a matter of dollars and cents or of contract labor, as our friend the enemy is striving to make out.

Mr. Wait of North Kona takes a very sensible view of annexation as considered from the standpoint of individual nationality, when he says that as a subject of Great Britain he is confident that his rights as a citizen will be properly protected by the United States. He believes in the closer friendship of the two Anglo-Saxon powers, and recent events certainly point in that direction. When the United States and Great Britain are making vigorous efforts to settle all future differences by arbitration, the citizen of either country is showing good taste when he displays loyalty to the national exchange of confidence.

Capt. Julia Palmer doubtless appreciated such terms when he read that Liliputians had submitted confidence in the strength of the Hawaiian Republic to admit to a

new-paper reporter that it had come to stay—until annexed to the United States. The trip abroad seems to be acting as a tonic to the political system of the ex-queen. Removed from the whisper of poor advisors she has had an opportunity to view her position here as others see it and freed from entangling alliances that crowded upon her here, she reiterates the opinion expressed when she signed the oath of allegiance to uphold the present Government.

Recent revival services in Philadelphia have developed a new order of ways and means to gather the wayfarer into the fold. A large procession is formed of Christians and young people's and other benevolent societies, who march through the streets singing gospel hymns. This is carrying Salvation Army methods into the churches with a vengeance. While one hesitates to cry down any method used in spreading Christianity and making men better, this particular custom seems to be one of the forms which will aid in spreading religious hysteria.

The high and mighty Sultan of Turkey has held Europe at arm's length so long that he is now inclined to become wroth as he feels the force of a strong governing hand. No one will grieve if the Sultan shows fight since it will only hasten the time when his sadly misgoverned nation will be chopped up and placed under the protecting wing of a civilized power. An over estimation of his own ability has sent many a ruler to his political doom.

It is not our purpose to make any complaints about the shortcomings of the old year, but we would suggest that the Tramways Company celebrate the anniversary of its antediluvian methods by cleaning a few of its Noah's arks that meander up and down the thoroughfares of the city from time to time. The public would appreciate even this slight attention to its comfort.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "The formation of an anti-annexation league in Hawaii is natural." Suppose the formation of the anti-annexation league does not materialize, then what? Guess again brother.

The Hawaii Herald gives a novel twist to its argument for a wharf and improved water supply. It asks: "How long would Hawaii be without a wharf if the country was a part of United States territory?"

HAWAIIAN SUGAR-PLANTERS.

[San Francisco Bulletin.] The half-dozen Hawaiian sugar planters who are organizing opposition to the annexation of the Islands to the United States are possibly making trouble for themselves. The production of sugar has been made especially profitable in the Islands through the conditions established by the reciprocity treaty. Under the present tariff there is an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent on raw sugar. All foreign producers of sugar are required to pay this duty except those carrying on the industry in the Hawaiian Islands. The principal reason why an exception has been made in their favor is that the Islands have been considered almost as a part of the United States. Nearly four years ago the Dole Government forwarded to Washington a treaty providing for annexation. When Cleveland became President he put the treaty in his pocket. It has been supposed, however, that it expressed the will of the Hawaiian Government.

Now, if sugar planters who have become millionaires through treaties and laws which gave them free admission to the American market, and which relieve them from the operation of American laws denying American sugar producers the benefit of cheap contract labor, bound together to oppose annexation, they will certainly be placed on the footing of other foreign producers of sugar. In any revision of the tariff, sugar is certain to be protected. A duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound on foreign sugar is urged by advocates of a revenue tariff as a revenue measure, and by advocates of a protective tariff as a protective measure. There will be no deep sympathy in the United States for Hawaiian sugar planters who make exceptional profits through the employment of cheap contract labor. If the planters of the Islands are not willing to be put upon the American labor standard, they will be re-

quired to pay the duty of their product which is levied partly in the interests of American labor.

Meteorological Summary for Dec.

(From Observations Made by the Weather Bureau.)

Average temperature (mean of 3 daily observations), 72.5; normal for December, 71.6; average daily minimum, 68; average maximum, 79.1; lowest minimum, 64 on the 3d; highest maximum, 83 on the 17th and 28th; lowest daily average, 69.3 on the 31st; highest, 76 on the 10th.

Average height of barometer, 30.085 in.; normal, 30.028; daily average range, 0.089; barometer lowest, 29.74 on the 31st; highest, 30.25 on the 13th; low pressure periods, about the 1st, 6th, 18th and 31st; high pressure periods, about the 4th, 13th and 20th.

Average relative humidity (mean of daily observations at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m.), 68.9; normal, 73.5; absolute humidity, 6.1 grains per cubic foot, ranging from 4.8 on the 20th to 7.4 on the 30th (on the 19th it fell from 7.3 at 9 a. m. to 5.0 at noon, with c. range of wind to north).

Total rainfall, 6.70 in.; normal, 4.82; maximum in one day, 5.0 in., on the 30th and 31st (in fact, more than 6 in. of rain fell within 24 hours). Rain record days, 17; heavy dew on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th.

Cloudiness, 45.5 per cent; normal, 42 per cent; days marked fine, 14, mostly in first half of month.

Wind variable, mostly westerly and northerly until the 8th, then northeast trade of about average force (except the 19th) until the 27th, when southerly wind set in. Northerly gale on the 20th and 21st. Kona storm, without electrical disturbance, and with only moderate wind on the 30th and 31st. The month has been exceptionally dry on Oahu, as well as on Hawaii until its closing days. Maui had abundant rains early in the month.

Meteorological Summary for 1896.

(From Observations Made by the Weather Bureau.)

Average temperature (mean of three daily observations) 74.05; normal 74.03; minimum temperature 57, on January 13th, maximum, 88, on August 10th, 11th and 15th, also September 10; mean daily range (minimum to maximum) 11.6 deg.; average minimum 69.3; average maximum 80.9. Temperature below normal in March, June, July, September and October, above normal the remaining months, the excess in January, 0.66 deg.; in December 0.96 deg. Average barometer (mean of two daily observations, at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.) 30.049 in.; normal 30.042 in.; minimum, 29.74 on December 31; maximum 30.25 on December 13; mean daily range 0.075 in.

Average relative humidity (mean of daily observations at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m.) 71.1 per cent, normal 72.3; average absolute humidity 6.59 grains to the cubic foot.

Rainfall 37.34 in.; normal 37.68; greatest rainfall in 24 hours 6.17 in., December 30, 31; days of rain record 197.

Average cloudiness 45 per cent.; normal 44; days marked fine 170.

Trade wind blew on 251 days; normal 254 average force of wind 2.8, Beaufort scale.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Menstrive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Iolani," McClure, master, will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about January 15th, 1897. For particulars call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Agents, Honolulu.

MARK OF RESPECT

Details of the State Funeral Today.

COZY AT EXECUTIVE BUILDING

Pall Bearers From the Diplomatic Corps.

Services at Central Union Church. Rev. J. M. Monroe to Officiate. Military Display.

Everything was bustle and excitement around the Executive Building all day yesterday. For the first time in the history of the Republic there is to be a State funeral, and the arrangement of the details must be done in strict accordance with diplomatic and military etiquette, for the funeral will partake of both the civic and military.

At a Cabinet meeting yesterday morning it was decided that the remains should lie in state in the Great Hall from 12 m. until 2:30 p. m., when they will be taken to the Central Union Church under military escort. After the services, which will be conducted by Rev. J. M. Monroe and Rev. D. P. Birnie, the funeral procession, in the following order, will accompany the remains to Nuanu Cemetery:

- Company of Police.
- Band.
- Grand Marshal and Aides.
- Battalion First Regiment, N. G. H.
- Battalion U. S. S. Alert.
- Other Military Organizations on Foot.
- Undertaker.
- Clergy.
- Pallbearers in Carriages.
- Hearse and Body Bearers.
- Chief Mourners.
- President Dole and Aides.
- Cabinet Ministers.
- Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court.
- Senators and Representatives.
- Captain and Officers U. S. S. Alert.
- Consular Corps.
- Delegates.
- Societies.
- General Public.

From the time the procession leaves the church until the casket is deposited cannons will be fired in the Executive grounds at intervals of 15 minutes.

The Government is doing everything in its power to have the funeral in keeping with the character of the deceased and the high official position he occupied. The Minister of Foreign Affairs tendered the clerical force of his office to United States Consul General Mills, as assistants in matters pertaining to the funeral.

They were engaged yesterday with R. J. Greene superintending the arrangements in the Great Hall. It was intended that the casket should repose on the same bier that had held the bodies of the Kamehamehas, but it was found impossible to procure a pall large enough to cover it. At State funerals during the monarchy it was customary to cover and drape the bier with the famous feather cloak, but as these were not obtainable two handsome ebony tables have been substituted. These stand in the center of the hall, and will bear the remains while they are lying in state.

When the body reaches the Executive Building it will be received between a double file of soldiers, the Hawaiian Band playing a dirge as the casket is borne up the steps. While the remains are lying in state they will be in charge of the staff officers and Alexander St. Martin Macintosh. The latter with Major G. C. Potter will be the ushers at the church.

At the funeral obsequies the music will be furnished by a quartet from the choir of the Second Congregation of the Anglican Cathedral and one from the Central Union Church. Solos will be sung by Miss Kate McGrew and Miss Grace Richards.

The pall bearers will be S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, A. de S. Canavaro Charge d'Affairs for Portugal, A. G. S. Hawes, H. B. M. Commissioner and Consul General H. Shimamura, H. I. J. M. Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, Mons. Louis Vossion Consul and Commissioner for France, F. A. Schaefer Consul for Italy and Dean of Consular Corps, Commander F. Hanford, U. S. S. Alert, W. Porter Boyd Vice and Deputy Consul General U. S. A.

President and Mrs. Dole accompanied by the President's aides will attend the funeral. The Government will be represented by H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, both Ministers Smith and King being absent on Hawaii. Invitations to attend the funeral have been extended to the Consular Corps, heads of department in the Government, members of the Council of State, Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

No arrangements were made last night for the use of a vault at Nuanu

Cemetery, but it is the intention of those in charge of the funeral to ask permission of J. H. Pate to have the casket deposited in his vault until it is removed to the Nuanu Cemetery. There is no doubt that the request will be granted.

The following orders were issued yesterday from Military Headquarters:

Headquarters Grand Marshal, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 7, 1897. GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

The following orders and arrangements for the formation and movement of the military and civil escort attending the funeral ceremonies of the late Hon. Albert S. Willis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Hawaii, are hereby announced:

The body will be received at the Executive Building at 12 m. on the day of the funeral, by a military escort, and will lie in state until 2:30 p. m., when the remains will be conveyed to the Central Union Church, where the services will take place at 3 o'clock.

The military escort, consisting of one battalion of the First Regiment, N. G. H., one battalion from the U. S. S. Alert, will form on Beretania street at 2:45 on Punchbowl side of the street, facing Central Union Church.

Societies or delegations wishing to take part in the ceremonies will please notify Colonel McLean, Grand Marshal, as soon as possible, who will assign them a proper place in line.

When the ceremonies at the grave are over each organization will march to its place of formation and be dismissed at discretion.

By command of Colonel McLean, Grand Marshal. (Signed) JOHN SCHAEFER, Captain and Chief Aide to Grand Marshal.

Headquarters First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 7, 1897.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 6:

Companies A, E, F, and G, First Regiment, N. G. H., will assemble at the Drill Shed, under arms, at 2 p. m. Friday, January 8, 1897, under command of Major George F. McLeod, to take part in the ceremonies attending the funeral of the late Albert S. Willis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Hawaii.

Uniform: Fatigue, white trousers, leggings and white gloves. Officers will wear crepe on sleeves and sword hilts. By Command of COL. McLEAN. (Signed) JOHN SCHAEFER, Captain and Adjutant.

NEW I. I. S. N. STEAMER.

Sailed From Port of San Francisco on December 30th.

The new Inter-Island steamer Scray had her trial trip in San Francisco on December 22d, and developed a speed of 10.6 at that time.

After this she loaded in the Planter's Line for this port, and was supposed to have sailed for Honolulu on December 30th at 8:30 o'clock.

The Scray is in command of Captain Thompson of the bark S. C. Allen, with A. W. Keech of this city as chief engineer. Her crew consists of men picked up at San Francisco.

The name of the new steamer will be changed as soon as she arrives in port, which will be on or about Saturday morning.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. are advertising The Ball Nozzle Lawn Sprinkler.

Consul General Shimamura gave a dinner to 60 Japanese friends at Sans Souci on Tuesday night.

Hawaiian Consul General Glade arrived by the Australia, and will remain about a fortnight.

Government offices, as well as the courts will be closed today out of respect to the memory of Minister Willis.

The Australia will sail for San Francisco, Thursday, January 14th. For freight and passage apply to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Joe McGuire, employed in the Inter-Island shops, was badly injured about the face while working yesterday. He was taken to the hospital.

Deputy Collector General of Customs F. B. McStocker will go to Maalea on the Mauna Loa this morning to attend to some matters of business.

With this issue a pocket time table of ocean steamers to arrive and depart at Honolulu during the next six months is delivered free to each subscriber of the Gazette.

A runaway Japanese laborer from Pauahau Plantation, and who was caught a few days ago by Officer Toma, was sent back on the Likie in charge of an officer yesterday afternoon.

The flag on the Pacific Tennis Club grounds was at half-mast yesterday, out of respect for the late A. S. Willis, United States Minister, who was an honorary and very much interested member of the organization.

C. L. Wright of Wilder's Steamship Company left for San Francisco on the Monowai last night, having decided to make the trip, on account of the illness of his eldest daughter, Leslie, now in California with her mother.

Rev. James Alexander, a brother of Prof. W. D. Alexander of this city, arrived by the Monowai from the Colonies yesterday, and will remain in Honolulu for about a fortnight. He is a great traveler and has visited many of the islands of the Pacific, upon which he has written a book. He is visiting his brother.

MR. WAIT TALKS

North Kona People Want a District Magistrate.

AND NAME DR. M'WAYNE

Good Points on Coffee and Free Labor.

Mr. Wait Satisfied to Have Annexation on Short Notice—Coffee for Market.

W. G. Wait, manager of the Kona Coffee and Tea Company of North Kona, has been in the city the past week on a short business trip, and possibly to see what could be accomplished towards aiding in the selection of the right man for the position of District Magistrate of North Kona, recently made vacant by the resignation of George Clark. But whatever his private business, Mr. Wait always has something interesting to talk about, and on this particular trip he has surprised some of his friends by announcing himself as an annexationist.

In a short session with a representative of this paper last evening, Mr. Wait said: "Yes, I have come to the belief that annexation to the United States is the proper thing for this country, but before I say anything on that proposition I want you to know that the selection of a District Magistrate is what is occupying the minds of North Kona folks just at present. Dr. McWayne is the man we want, and if he doesn't accept the position, our people will be sadly disappointed. I know the District Magistrate's job isn't much sought after, but the position is what the man makes it, and we want a man who will make that particular billet a position and not a job. You understand the distinction. Yes? Well, the principal work of the District Magistrate at the outset will be to put a stop, if possible, to the illicit sale of liquor. This business is getting to be a terrible nuisance in our section. Nearly every Chinese and Japanese store has liquor on tap, and it is getting so that a woman is hardly safe to go out on the highways of a Sunday. We have a great many throats that have to be oiled on Sunday. Mind you, it isn't liquor from Honolulu, but a concoction of strictly home manufacture, resulting from a combination of grapes and fermented sugar. Some call it wine, but vulgarly speaking, it might be classed with 40-rod lightning. Then, the Japanese are very apt in the manufacture of okolehao. The business is being carried on all over the district, and the peace-loving public want a stop put to it, if possible.

"We want Dr. McWayne as Magistrate, because he is a man of independent opinions, with no strings tied to him, and it is no reflection on the present incumbent to say the doctor is just the man for the place. I hope he will accept, and have done what little I can to bring about that result.

"Coffee? That's something I take more interest in than in politics, I admit. Generally speaking, the crop throughout the district has been a large one, but now we've reached the position where we can talk of coffee crops, the thing most vital to this industry here is the condition in which the coffee is put on the market. Some of the coffee I have seen sent out is simply wretched, not because the tree isn't all right and the berry developed, but the manner in which some of the small planters are drying their crops will, if the thing keeps up, drag the fair name of our Kona coffee in the mire. The proper color for the coffee is what is called a light horn green. In some lots I have seen shipped there have been the greatest conglomeration of coffee beans imaginable; many bruised, others white, others black and marks of all stages of decomposition apparent all through the bags.

"The condition is due to carelessness or ignorance in drying. The coffee is picked and allowed to remain in heaps. While the top layer is drying the lower portions ferment, and from the standpoint of good coffee the result is a mess. This product, good, bad and indifferent is shoveled in together and shipped away as the far-famed Kona coffee. It doesn't take a prophet to prove the inevitable result!

"There ought to be some provision made for sorting the coffee before it leaves the country. It costs us more to produce the bean than it does in other countries, hence you see everything depends on the quality of what we send out. Keep up the quality and we are all right, but let it become degraded through shiftlessness, and you cut off a good, big slice from our income. A good product always demands a good price. In this sorting business is just where the benefit of Hackfeld's new establishment comes in. If the Hackfelds will insist on taking only good coffee they will be doing the country a great service.

"As to drying, this country is eminently fitted for machine drying. Sun drying takes from eight to 10 days, with one or two men, while with one man and a machine, the same work can be done in 24 hours, and after all is said and done the coffee from the machine is more uniformly dried. We can't do here as they do in Ceylon. Labor is higher and at the elevation coffee is grown, the sun can't be depended upon to shine to the advantage of the coffee planter. Drying houses have the objection as sun drying.

"Labor? I must admit I have been

quite a stickler on the labor question. I have felt that cheap labor was most vital to our industry, but I think the coffee planters are better off than the sugar men. Sugar requires labor in mass, and under sort of soldier discipline, while coffee depends on individual work. We can afford to pay larger wages with the prospect of getting better work. We want intelligent work, and for that reason I think we can do better in the coffee business with free labor. I have tried both free and contract men, and I am heartily sick of the contract labor. A contract Jap, for instance, goes out and flounders around with a hoe, his only interest being to get through the day with the least possible work. I don't believe coffee can be made a success under contract labor. The industry is pre-eminently adapted to the co-operative system. When a man works for himself you get intelligent effort, and he at least does the best he can, having a personal interest in the result. I am inclined to think the Japanese are the best labor, but always free Japs, mind you.

"I can't express an opinion about what the white man will do in the coffee field. I have had some experience with Portuguese, and they appear to be all right. I was born and brought up in the coffee fields of Ceylon, and all my associations have been with the coolies of Ceylon and the Japanese and Chinese here. I know no reason why the white man cannot do the work on the coffee plantations, if he will. The men who raise the wheat crops of Europe and the United States ought to be able to work in the coffee fields. The climate in the coffee districts won't hinder them, it is just a question of whether they want to work.

"Oh, no; annexation will not hurt our industry. The sugar men are the ones who have to look out for themselves, and when they stop to consider no treaty of reciprocity, import duties and a market pretty well filled up with sugar, they had better think twice before opposing annexation. I don't believe labor here will ever be much higher than it is now; the demand will always have its supply, and if white men don't come in, the supply will come from somewhere else. On annexation as a general proposition, this country is too small to continue a separate Government. It must go to some larger power sooner or later, and although you Yankees think England is a grasping sort of an individual, I don't think England wants these islands. I think she is satisfied to let the United States have it. England always protects the right, title and interests of her subjects, and the history of the last few years shows she is willing to leave her subjects in these islands in the hands of the United States. I am ready to trust to the United States, so long as I am a citizen here, and as an Englishman and a citizen of Hawaii they can't move the annexation wheels along too rapidly to suit me. I've thought the whole thing over and that is the only conclusion I can honestly come to.

MORE SALARIES RAISED.

Meeting of the Board of Education Held Yesterday Afternoon.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Professor W. D. Alexander, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott and W. A. Bowen.

The Teachers' Committee recommended that G. B. Sturgeon be appointed assistant at Paipaiou. This was put to a vote and carried.

Another recommendation was to the effect that the salary of J. N. Bell of North Kohala be raised \$10 a month, beginning from January 1st. Carried.

As recommended by the committee, the salary of Henry Dickenson of Lahaina, Maui, was raised to \$1,500 a year.

J. F. Scott reported that he had called on and conferred with Principal Needham of the Reform School in regard to the employment of D. F. Sanford as mechanical instructor at that

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00 UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham or Elgin, IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR \$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN HONOLULU.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

institution. Mr. Scott said he had found out the fact of his being an excellent cabinet maker and a tinner. He was considered by Mr. Needham as just the man to assume the position of mechanical instructor. He had already done some work at the Reform School, and this had proven entirely satisfactory. Under the circumstances the Board decided on the employment of Mr. Sanford.

The Board approved the idea of a summer school, and authorized the Inspector General to make arrangements for same.

Bids Awarded.

The contracts for supplies to the military for 1897 were awarded yesterday as follows:

H. Hackfeld & Co., coffee; H. May & Co., butter, eggs and potatoes; McChesney & Sons, bacon; Metropolitan Meat Company, meats; Enterprise Dairy, milk; Lewis & Co., ham and tea; Love's Bakery, bread.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louden Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & CO.

There are people in Hawaii, who following an old custom, buy their groceries in California believing that they can save money. It is possible this might have been done with success in the long ago, before competition reduced the cost of living on the islands. It is possible, too, that the people who continue to buy at the Coast are not aware that the canned and bottled goods, (we mean delicacies,) may be bought from us at strictly wholesale prices. It is not probable that persons ordering from California order in small quantities; they probably get a case of vegetables or fruits in an order. We are prepared to fill such orders in Honolulu at astonishingly large discounts from retail prices. The opportunity is here for you to save money without sending to California.

We have all manner of tinned goods—an order for any quantity will be promptly and satisfactorily filled.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

TO OUR : : : : : Country Friends.

THIS IS WHAT You require, in order to While away the long hours:

Regina Music Box

Music for the Parlor, Music for the Dance, Any kind of Music.

PLAYS OVER 2,000 TUNES.... Call and examine them or write for catalogues.

WALL, NICHOLS CO. Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1897 —

S. S. KINAU, CLARK, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukoua, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Jan. 12	Friday	July 9
Friday	Jan. 22	Tuesday	July 20
*Tuesday	Feb. 2	Friday	July 30
Friday	Feb. 12	*Tuesday	Aug. 10
Tuesday	Feb. 23	Friday	Aug. 20
*Friday	Mar. 5	Tuesday	Aug. 31
Tuesday	Mar. 16	*Friday	Sep. 10
Friday	Mar. 26	Tuesday	Sep. 21
*Tuesday	Apr. 6	Friday	Sep. 30
Friday	Apr. 16	*Tuesday	Oct. 10
Tuesday	Apr. 27	Friday	Oct. 22
*Friday	May 7	Tuesday	Nov. 2
Tuesday	May 18	*Friday	Nov. 12
Friday	May 28	Tuesday	Nov. 23
*Tuesday	June 8	Friday	Dec. 3
Friday	June 18	*Tuesday	Dec. 13
Tuesday	June 29	Friday	Dec. 23

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukoua and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Jan. 8	Friday	July 16
Tuesday	Jan. 13	Tuesday	July 27
Friday	Jan. 23	Friday	Aug. 6
Tuesday	Feb. 3	Tuesday	Aug. 17
Friday	Feb. 13	Friday	Aug. 27
Tuesday	Mar. 2	Tuesday	Sep. 7
Friday	Mar. 12	Friday	Sep. 17
Tuesday	Mar. 22	Tuesday	Sep. 28
Friday	Apr. 2	Friday	Oct. 8
Tuesday	Apr. 13	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Friday	Apr. 23	Friday	Oct. 29
Tuesday	May 3	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Friday	May 14	Friday	Nov. 19
Tuesday	May 25	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Friday	June 4	Friday	Dec. 10
Tuesday	June 15	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Friday	June 25	Friday	Dec. 31
Tuesday	July 6		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1897:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or Vancouver.

On or About On or About

Peru	Jan 14	Rio Janeiro	Jan 10
Mariposa	Jan 14	Australia	Jan 12
Mlowera	Jan 16	Warrimoo	Jan 24
Coptic	Jan 23	Peking	Jan 29
Australia	Feb 2	Alameda	Feb 4
Gaelic	Feb 9	Doric	Feb 7
Monowai	Feb 11	Australia	Feb 10
Warrimoo	Feb 16	Mlowera	Feb 24
Peking	Feb 20	Belgie	Feb 26
Australia	Mch 2	Mariposa	Mch 4
China	Mch 11	Peru	

NATIONAL TRIBUTE

Was Paid the Late Miss Field at San Francisco.

MOST IMPOSING CEREMONIES

Magnificent Floral Designs Were Her Shroud.

Prominent Men as Pall Bearers Remains Cremated and Sent to Chicago.

A bouquet of red roses and a sprig of white edelweiss from the Swiss Alps lay side by side on the violet pall of the casket of the late Kate Field yesterday, says the San Francisco Chronicle of December 28, as it was lowered from the mortuary chapel to the incinerating chamber. The roses were there to represent the tribute of the President of the United States to the gifted dead. The edelweiss was contributed by a laborer on the city docks as a token of admiration for her character and her writings. There was an eloquent funeral sermon in the contrasted blossoms. The obsequies were impressive from their simplicity. The only eulogy pronounced over the casket as it finally disappeared from view was the benediction.

There were manifestations of respect from all classes of people. The Governor sent members of his staff in full uniform. The Army and Navy were represented by officers from the Presidio. The City of San Francisco sent its Mayor-elect to act as a pallbearer. Among the extended list of floral gifts might be found offerings from newspapers, press associations, municipal and State officers and distinguished men and women in all walks of life. It was in the best sense of the word the funeral of a woman whose fame was not confined to any particular boundaries.

Trinity Church was filled with flowers. The contributors resided in all parts of America. In the audience were men and women from all over the State, who knew the dead woman either personally or through her achievements. The church was crowded to its limit, while another throng of spectators assembled at the mortuary chapel in the cemetery to witness the burial rites of committing the casket to the retorts.

When Miss Field died she was in the employ of the Chicago Times-Herald as correspondent in Hawaii, and it was due to the efforts of H. H. Kohlstaad, the proprietor of that paper, that the remains were brought to this city, in conformity with a request the dead woman had often expressed in life. It was due to Kohlstaad's liberality in a great measure that the body went to its end with all the honors desirable. The details of the arrangements were in the hands of Mrs. Henry E. Highton and the San Francisco Press Club, and were admirably carried to an end.

The hour of the funeral was 2 o'clock. The casket left the undertaking parlors promptly at 1:30. A curious crowd had gathered to witness its departure. Besides it there were present only the pallbearers and a few intimate friends of the deceased.

Upon the arrival of the funeral cortege the church presented a beautiful appearance. The subdued light of a cloudy day, still further toned in its passage through memorial windows, suffused the interior, throwing into artistic relief the floral emblems of funeral honor. The broad semi-circular chancel space was filled with a profusion of exquisite floral offerings against a dense background of ferns and palms and evergreens. Clusters of incandescent lamps, partly hidden in the leafage at either altar side, lent their light to illuminate the scene.

Arrayed in a striking row along the edge of the chancel steps, from the choir gallery across, were the largest floral pieces. Starting from the left, there was a beautiful wreath from Governor Budd, smilax and tree ferns, in which were displayed the rarest orchids, all looped with a purple ribbon. On the step next to this a dwarf potted palm formed the necessary relief for the next piece, a cross sent by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young. It stood about four feet high, the crosspieces of blue corn flowers being intertwined with lilacs of the valley, the favorite flower of the departed woman. At the base, in a pillow of ferns, reposed immortelles.

A great Roman urn standing between this offering and the gigantic laurel cross sent by Mrs. Henry E. Highton was a marvel of flowery beauty. From a base of white and pink chrysanthemums, edged with California violets, rose the swelling body of white chrysanthemums and roses, upon which nestled smilax, like moss upon ancient marble. The handles were artistic curves of smilax and deeply blue violets. Above was a great bunch of roses placed in the mouth of the receptacle. On a small card attached to the neck was the motto, "Semper Fidelis."

The last tribute of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Highton was exquisite in its rich simplicity. It occupied the place of honor, guarding, as it were, the very entrance to the altar. Standing over six feet high, rose the St. Lazarus cross of deep green laurel, the crosspiece and shaft being trellised at the ends. Resting on the arms was a glorious wreath of American Beauty roses. From the base against which rested a pillow of violets, rose a group of calla lilies from a bed of ferns.

Suspended from the ceiling, at the other entrance to the altar, the offering of the Examiner staff, a beautiful

and wreath of flowers of the valley and ferns, looped with a ribbon of royal purple.

Beyond the rose the other Roman urn sent by H. H. Kohlstaad from the members of the staff of the Chicago Times-Herald. It was similar in size and shape to the first piece, but differed in appearance from the fact that smilax replaced chrysanthemums in the makeup of the vase. Around the bowl was circled a wreath of pale yellow roses, while a big bunch of pink ones nestled at the top.

A handsome piece from the Wine Makers' Association of California completed the array on the chancel step. It consisted of a beautiful wreath of lilacs of the valley, on which were set, like the floral gems that they are, the rarest orchids. Attached to them was a card inscribed:

KATE FIELD.
Thy spirit, strong in will and free of thought,
Has championed our cause in fearless strife;
Eternal rest supplants the battle so well fought,
And gratitude enshrines the memory of thy life.

In company with these magnificent tokens of esteem for the dead were others just as beautiful, if less pretentious, nestling among the foliage in the chancel. Mayor Sutro and Mayor-elect Phelan, who knew Kate Field in life, sent beautiful flowers to perfume her journey to the grave. The Press Club of this city, which carries the name of the departed on its roll of honorary membership, testified its grief at her death in a huge laurel wreath and a great bunch of roses.

In addition to this the Press Club was the medium through which President Cleveland saw fit to express the esteem in which he held the dead woman. One of the relatives of Miss Field had notified the Executive that the obsequies were to be celebrated yesterday. The Press Club put itself at the service of the Chief Magistrate in a telegram, to which the following answer was received:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1896.
"San Francisco Press Club:

"The President will be very glad to avail himself of your kindness to have a floral offering placed on the bier of Kate Field for him.

"HENRY F. THURBER,
"Private Secretary."

Agreeable to this the club procured a bunch of pink roses, to which was attached a card bearing the name "Grover Cleveland," and placed it near the bier.

Among the other notable floral offerings there were the following: Lilacs of the valley, Mrs. F. Boyd; wreath of violets, staff of the Evening Post; pillow of California violets, Miss Marion Y. Bunner of Current Literature; basket of white roses, Miss Lillian Whitting; violet wreath, Mrs. Sol Smith; laurel wreath, Miss Kate Wilcox; floral urn, Dall Report staff.

The pallbearers with their burden were received at the main door of the church by the rector, Rev. George Edward Walk, who announced the opening of the solemn Episcopal service for the dead by chanting the words of St. John xi:25-26: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die."

On the way up the center aisle the rector preceded the pallbearers and the casket to the place where the remains were to be deposited, announcing the passages from Job indicated in the ritual. The casket, covered with a heavy pall of California violets, the offering of Mrs. George Crocker, was placed on its temporary supports, Mrs. Ada Van Pelt placing upon it a bunch of edelweiss, the offering of a dock laborer to the memory of a woman whose works he esteemed. They were the simplest floral tokens in all that great display, and were conveyed yesterday morning to Mrs. Henry E. Highton, accompanied by the following letter:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27, 1896.

"Mrs. Henry E. Highton, Palace Hotel:
"As the friend of her who is remembered after death in the love of friends, will you please put these little edelweiss flowers on her coffin today? They were nurtured in their everlasting mantle of snow high up in the Swiss Alps by the breath of liberty. A tribute from a workman on the docks who admired her writings and character. Very respectfully,
"ALBERT JOHNSON."

They were placed as the donor had wished, and the service proceeded as the organ pealed forth Beethoven's funeral march. The quartet, consisting of Mrs. Wratton, Miss Olive Road, Mr. Fortescue and Mr. Atkinson, sang the burial anthem and the rector read the lesson, taken from the 15th chapter of St. Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, beginning at the 20th verse.

Miss Wratton sang the solo, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," the pastor recited the Lord's prayer and the credo, the quartet rendered "Abide With Me," and the church service was over. The pallbearers formed about the casket, and the journey to the cemetery was taken up as the organ pealed forth Chopin's funeral march.

The route from the church to Odd Fellows' Cemetery was by way of Geary street. As the cortege entered the burial ground and wended its way to the crematory the bells began to toll. In front of the mortuary chapel a large crowd was awaiting the arrival of the casket. It was necessary for two police officers to clear the way for the pallbearers.

As is usual in crematory ceremonies, the coffin is never carried into the crematory itself. Its way through a basement to an elevator, and is then lifted by hydraulic power to the chapel chamber. The clergyman took his position at the head of what appeared to be a covered casket. The black pall was pulled back to reveal the violet pall of the casket.

The service, concluding the body

to the rector was very simple. The Rev. George Walk read the lesson. The allegorical ceremony of scattering dust over the pall was performed, the minister saying: "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes and dust to dust." The Lord's prayer followed; then, with upraised the surplised preacher announced the benediction, the pall was rolled over the casket, and Kate Field's body had gone to appear again as an urn of ashes.

The pallbearers were: Mayor-elect James D. Phelan, A. W. Foster, president of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad; Henry E. Highton, W. H. Mills of the Southern Pacific Land Department; W. C. Bunner, E. D. Dennett and C. M. Coe, representing the Press Club; Henry James of the Examiner, W. F. Burke of the Call, H. S. Scott of the Chronicle, James P. Hootch of the Report, F. C. Roberts of the Post, James S. Tyler of the Bulletin and Alfred B. Nye of the Oakland Enquirer.

DUST TO DUST.

Remains of Miss Field Carried East by Col. Taylor.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 29.—Kate Field's ashes are speeding Eastward in charge of General Charles H. Taylor, proprietor of the Boston Globe.

The last remains of the celebrated woman litterateur, editor and journalist are incased and locked in a small cylindrical jar of polished copper. There is no inscription on the shining surface of the improvised urn. Passing over the top of the plain cover and through three little clasps—one on the cover and one on each side—is a narrow lavender ribbon to which is attached a card bearing the customary record from the crematory, together with the name and date. The ends of the ribbon are fastened together below the card by a disk of black sealing wax, upon which is the lettered impress of the Odd Fellows' Crematory. A very little brass padlock clasped through staples, holds the cover securely in place.

All that is earthly of the woman who wrote fearlessly and wrote well is contained in that case, probably nine inches in height and six inches in diameter.

General Taylor, the custodian of the sacred ashes, left here for Chicago on last night's overland train. He will deliver the urn to Editor Kohlstaad of the Chicago Times-Herald, who, as an old friend of the deceased, purposes to see that the remains, according to Miss Field's wish, are interred at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, New York.

Death of a Scientist.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Professor Emil Heinrichs Dubois-Reimond, M. D., F. R. S., is dead. He was a member and perpetual secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, professor in ordinary psychology in the University of Berlin and director of the Psychological Institute. He was born in Berlin in 1818.

Beeman's Pepsine Gum.

THE ORIGINAL PEPSINE GUM.

A DELICIOUS

Remedy for Indigestion

AND THE PERFECTION OF

CHEWING GUM.

For Sale by the

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

Liberated from all trade.

Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of Coca and Kola Nuts.

Is STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING, sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

VIN PASTEUR

have testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, assuring them of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles \$1.00

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nunam and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

After "The Ball"

Comes the Deluge.

THE BALL NOZZLE

Lawn Sprinkler!

Is a portable and beautiful Fountain, never out of order, and giving all the advantages of natural rain. Water pressure will not dislodge the ball, though there is nothing to hold it in position.

Though the Hawaiian group of Islands have lately been blessed with plentiful downpours and sprinklings, yet now is the time to prepare for the drouth. We have lately reduced the price from \$1.50 to \$1.00. We also keep in stock the

California Lawn Sprinklers.

You pay your money and you take your choice.

In connection with the sprinklers we would like to mention our

Rubber Garden Hose;

Three-quarter inch and one inch, which we keep in two standard qualities, and sell cheaper than any other garden hose in the market. Keep your lawn in good order. The character of the inhabitants of a house can, to a certain extent, be read by the appearance of the grounds surrounding them. Orderly grounds means orderly people.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

AGENTS.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser 75 cents a month, delivered by carrier.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a deliberate fraud, and he re-stated to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states, "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s., 1/2d., 2s., 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

OUR GOODS

For the after Christmas season partake of the same excellence of quality as that for the holidays, and as is usual everywhere the price goes down. We are now offering handsome bed room sets in hard wood at ridiculously

Low Prices.

We have furniture coming on nearly every vessel from the Coast and we sell it quickly at a small profit, rather than have it accumulate and become shop worn. Our present stock comprises:

Chiffoniers,

Rockers,

Bed Room

Sets,

Book

Cases,

China

Closets,

Portierres,

Couches

(to order).

These goods are unequalled in Honolulu in either quality or price.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored, Moccasins and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moccasins, Meltons, Serge, Kamikarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Sells Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIVUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scruvy Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit endeavorers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. People can. THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND CONTINENT DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1709

THE SUGAR TRADE

Williams, Dimond & Co. Report on Trade.

SLUGGISH IN ALL MARKETS

Short Crop in Louisiana—Trust to Be Seriously Antagonized.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.

Sugar: There has been no change in the prices of refined grades in this market, and we quote list prices of the Western Sugar Refining Company as follows, less the usual rebate of 1/4c. per lb.: Cube, crushed and fine crushed, 6c.; powdered, 5 1/2c.; dry granulated, 4 1/2c.; magnolia A, 4 1/2c.; extra C, 4 1/2c.; golden C, 4 1/2c. The price for export in bond also remains unchanged on the basis of 4 1/2c. net cash for granulated. The demand for refined is very light and the sales continue small.

Basis: Continued at 3 1-16c. net until the 12th inst. with no sales reported. On the 12th inst. sales were made in New York, price to be fixed on the next sale, and until the 22d inst. no transactions were reported, but on this date private sale of 2,000 bags at 3 3-16c. was reported, which reduces the basis on the 12th and since that date, to 2 15-16c. net. Since then there has been no further change, and the only sale reported was on the 24th inst., 5,000 tons at 3 3-16c.

Eastern and Foreign Markets: As will be noticed from the above quotations of centrifugals, there has been virtually little business in raws in the New York market since our last circular, centrifugals, 96 test, being nominally quoted at 3 1/4c; Muscovados, 89 test, at 2 1/2c, and molasses sugars, Nos. 7 to 13, 89 test, at 2 1/2c. The London market has also ruled dull, and the fluctuations in price of beet have been slight. We quote as follows: December 4th, 9s 1 1/2d; 8th, 9s 3/4d; 9th, 9s 1 1/2d; 10th, 9s 3/4d; 14th, 9s; 15th, 9s 3/4d; 16th, 9s; 18th, 9s 3/4d; 19th, 9s 1 1/2d, and since then unchanged. C. Czarnikow, London, in their latest circular of December 10th, report as follows concerning sugar:

The result of this week's business shows a barely steady market; there is still an absence of activity, and transactions, both in beet and cane, continue unimportant. The hand-to-mouth antics of trade buyers are likely to insure a continuous demand from week to week, while prices are regulated by the policy pursued by sellers of beet. At the moment there seems nothing to justify any serious fluctuations in values, the visible supplies being more than sufficient for the current wants in both Europe and the United States, but the actual level of prices has apparently created sufficient resistance on the part of holders of sugar to prevent further depreciation, especially as the contracts for roots for this season are resulting in a heavy loss to fabricants. Whether these unremunerative rates will have a bearing on next year's sowings remains to be seen; indications are certainly not wanting that in some of the beet-producing countries on the continent the effects of over-production are being felt.

The transactions in cane descriptions have been quite unimportant; grocery crystallized is neglected, and where sales have been effected a decline of 1/4d to 6d has been accepted on medium and good qualities, while the finest shows little change. For low East India kinds, there is more demand, and some business has been done at full prices, while the higher grades of refining are scarce and held at extreme rates.

Our latest mail advices from New York of December 23d, report business in raw sugars practically at a standstill, with buyers out of the market and holders preferring to await developments rather than force sales during the present dullness. Importers are carrying stocks in store with considerable confidence, and it is simply a question of waiting until there is a more liberal demand for refined, which for some time past has been very light, with restricted buying and no signs as yet that the country is ready to take supplies at all freely. The price for granulated has continued at 4.10c net since November 19th, and fine German granulated is quoted at 3.95c to 4.05c in 100-lb bags.

Total stock of sugar at United States four ports December 23d, 251,334 tons, against last year at same time, 140,928 tons. Cuba, six principal ports, by cable, same date, 34,646 tons, against 122,451 tons same time last year. Total stock in all the principal countries at latest uneven dates to December 17, 2,328,053 tons, against 2,308,532 tons at same time last year.

The total Louisiana crop for 1895-96 amounted to 237,720 tons, against 317,306 tons last year.

The prospects of the Cuba crop continue unchanged, and depend entirely on an early settlement of the troubles there, which at present do not seem likely to be terminated soon.

Referring to previous advices, it now seems evident that the American Sugar Refining Company will have a stubborn opposition to contend with shortly in the firm of Arbuckle Bros., the largest coffee roasters in the country, estimated to be worth between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000, who not being able to make satisfactory arrangements with the trust to supply their large demand for refined sugar in connection with their coffee trade, have decided to erect a refinery on their property in New York.

It was first decided that this refinery should have a capacity of 2,000 to 2,500 barrels per day, but it is now re-

ported that the capacity will be increased to 7,000 barrels per day, since the trust have decided to go into the coffee business to fight the Arbuckles on their own ground, and to accomplish this, have purchased a controlling interest in the Woolson Spice Company of Toledo, Ohio, the second largest coffee plant in the United States, paying \$1.150 per share for 1,100 out of 1,500 shares of stock, and according to later reports of today, the trust are also negotiating for a Chicago plant, the third largest in the country. Since the purchase of the Toledo plant, roasted coffee has been reduced in price 1/2c per pound.

Tariff: The Ways and Means Committee will hear, on the 30th inst., all arguments regarding the sugar schedule of the proposed new tariff to be passed at the extra session of Congress in March. The ad valorem system of duty on sugar has proved very unsatisfactory, and the trade as a unit will recommend a specific duty which it is expected will be at the rate of about 1 1/2c per pound. This is very important, since it is likely to be the last measure passed for some time, as it is generally understood that the country will be given a rest from the too frequent tariff changes that have taken place in the past.

In 1895 the proportions of sugar imported into this country were about as follows: Centrifugals, 77 per cent; Muscovados, 10 per cent; molasses, 5 per cent, and raw beet sugar, 8 per cent. In 1896, the proportions of centrifugals and beet sugar were materially changed on account of the Cuban war, and were about as follows: Centrifugals, about 57 per cent; Muscovados, about 10 per cent; molasses sugar, about 3 per cent, and raw beet sugars, about 30 per cent.

Since writing the foregoing we have received our latest telegraphic news from New York of this afternoon, quoting sale 23d inst., privately, 700 tons Demerara centrifugals at 3 1/4c, prompt shipment; spot sales today, 600 bags centrifugals at 3 3-16c. Market a shade firmer, with buyers showing more interest. Beets and granulated unchanged. London market, firm but quiet. Crops unchanged. New tariff will probably provide for a specific duty equal to 1/4c per pound advance, and no change regarding Hawaiian sugars. Trust certificates, common, 110 1/4; preferred, 100.

The foregoing private sale on December 23d again changes the basis for all sugars which arrived on December 12, and since that date to December 24th, when it declined to 2 15-16c, according to sales as quoted above.

Rice—Hawaiian: Market quiet and prices firm. All late receipts have been warehoused, as there will be no sales till after the 1st; price, 4 1/2c, 60 days.

Japan: Receipts, 4,000 bags; market dull; price, 4@4 1/2c, according to grade.

Island Coffee—Receipts have been 56 bags per S. C. Allen, 73 bags per Rodrick Dhu, from Hilo, and 250 bags per Australia, the latter being divided between six consignees. The market for all grades continues dull, and offerings have been made at 18 1/2c, but without transactions, due principally to the time of the year when jobbers are closing up their year's business, and buy only for immediate requirements. We look for a resumption of business again after the first of the year, and sales forced now can only be made at a reduction. We quote price at 18@18 1/2c, according to quality.

Flour—G. G. Ex. Family, \$5 per barrel; El Dorado, \$3.40; Crown, \$4.05, f. o. b.

Bran—Fine, \$12 per ton, f. o. b.; coarse, \$13.

Middlings—Ordinary, \$18 per ton, f. o. b.; choice, \$21.

Barley—No. 1 feed, 90c per ctn., f. o. b.; ground or rolled, \$1.9 per ton, f. o. b.

Oats—Fair, \$1.30@1.35 per ctn., f. o. b.; choice, \$1.40@1.50; surprise, nominal at \$1.60@1.65.

Wheat—Chicken, \$1.45@1.47 1/2 per ctn., f. o. b.; milling, \$1.60@1.62 1/2.

Corn—S. Y., \$1.07 1/2@1.05 per ctn., f. o. b.

Hay—Wheat comp., \$10.50 per ton, f. o. b.; large bales, \$11.50; oat comp., \$9.50; large bales, \$10.50.

Lime—90c@\$1 per bbl, f. o. b.

Charts—Nothing done for Europe since our last, and there is virtually no inquiry and any quotations would be more or less nominal. Iron tonnage can be had at 17s 6d orders. According to our Produce Exchange, there remained in the State (estimating our loading fleet at 90,000 tons) about 300,000 tons for consumption here, flour shipments and seed. General rains continue throughout the State.

Inquiry for lumber tonnage is very limited.

Exchange—London, 60 days, \$4.34@4.84 1/4; demand, \$4.87 1/2@4.88; New York regular, 12 1/4c; Telegraphic, 15c.

Vessels up and Loading—Rodrick Dhu for Hilo; Alden Besse for Honolulu; Transit for Honolulu; S. C. Allen for Honolulu (sails December 30); stmr. Scray for Honolulu (sails December 30). Yours faithfully, WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Assassins of Stambouloff.

SOFIA, Dec. 27.—Mme. Stambouloff, widow of the murdered ex-Premier, made a short and impassioned speech today before the tribunal which has been trying the men charged with assassinating M. Stambouloff. She declared that the prisoners were innocent and that the real assassins were known to the tribunal. This statement created a sensation.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agent for Hawaiian Islands.



Notwithstanding the War in Cuba, War in Manila, HOLLISTER & COMPANY Tobaccoconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War" from both sides of the world; Selling them at Old Prices at present, and shall Continue to do so Until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

NO-TO-BAG GUARANTEED CURE
Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bag is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it cures, fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Smoke and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STEELING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Island Visitors TO HONOLULU! SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlys, Black Alpaccas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Mount Tamolpais Military Academy.

San Rafael, California.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M., Head Master.

References:—Hon. H. W. Schmidt, Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

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Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s.6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco.
 Smt. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
 Haw bk R. P. Rithet, Turne, from Newcastle, N. S. W.
 Smt. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Am bktn W. H. Dimond, Nilsen, from San Francisco.
 Am bktn Irmgard, Schmidt, from San Francisco.
 Am bktn Archer, Calhoun, from San Francisco.
 Jap S. S. Tenshin-Mar, Andrews, from Japan.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

O. S. S. Monowai, Carey, from the Colonies.
 Jap smt Sakura-Mar, Brady, from Seattle.
 Smt. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.
 Smt. Hawaii, Weir, from Hawaii ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Smt. Ke Au Hou, Parker, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukulhaele.
 Smt. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.
 Smt. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleale, Hanamaulu and Honokaa.
 Smt. Kilauea Hou, Freeman, for Honokaa, Honoum, Hakalau and Pohakamannu.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Smt. Likellike, Nye, for Hawaii ports.
 Schr Norma, Rosehill, for cruise around the Islands.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

O. S. S. Monowai, Carey, for San Francisco.
 Jap smt Tenshin-Mar, Andrews, for Seattle.

VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Smt. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports at 9 a. m.
 Smt. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m.
 Smt. James Makee, Peterson, for Kapaa at 4 p. m.
 Jap smt Sakura-Mar, Brady, for Yokohama at 4 p. m.
 Smt. Waialeale, Gregory, for Kilauea, Kalihwai and Hanalei at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, Jan. 5—A. H. Bacheider, Mrs. A. C. Baker and two children, Jno. Bishop, John T. Blake, Mrs. R. B. Brenham and child, L. Brooke, Godfrey Brown, J. C. Chamberlain, B. F. Chapman, H. S. Cross, Frank Davey, L. A. Delanux and wife, Miss Marion C. Dowsett, Mrs. K. W. Edgar, Mrs. H. Focke, H. F. Glade, G. B. Greig, H. P. Hugus, M. D., and wife, H. J. Miller, C. A. Peacock, W. C. Peacock, H. Pohlmann, Miss Ida Poston, Miss M. B. Scott, A. Somers and wife, Geo. Sturgeon, E. P. Sullivan, Mrs. Wray Taylor and child, Frank Vida, G. J. Waller, E. O. White, and wife and child, E. O. White, Jr.; George B. Whitney, W. D. Wilder, Wilder Wight, Capt. G. C. Macdonald and wife, Mrs. A. A. Cottrell.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per smt. Mauna Loa, Jan. 5—Bishop Willis, Mrs. L. A. Coney, W. G. Wait, J. Coerper, Dr. Atcherley and servant, L. Vasconcellos, A. Grant, J. Greenwell, R. C. L. Perkins, Miss M. E. Paris, Master J. R. Paris, Mrs. H. Birkmyre, Mrs. Lumahelke, Mrs. J. W. Bush, Master De Bretteville and 61 on deck.

From San Francisco, per bktn Irmgard, Jan. 6—E. C. Steil, John Shea, G. N. Ereinte, W. F. Olmsby, E. J. Gillings, R. D. Bronson, F. J. Perrine, E. C. Winston.

From San Francisco, per bktn Archer, Jan. 6—Master Philip Levey.

From Kauai ports, per smt. Kauai, Jan. 6—Mrs. H. S. Robinson, Miss E. Gay, Charles Gay, Miss Annie Blackstead, Miss Amelia Blackstead, Mrs. John Rapozo, D. Priggle, Mrs. J. Brandt, J. J. Newcomb and 16 on deck.

From Kapaa, per smt. Waialeale, Jan. 7—Mrs. Louis Touessard and two on deck.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Monowai, Jan. 7—Mrs. R. A. Jordan and four children, J. M. Alexander, Miss Kingsley, Miss B. Elliott, H. Castleton, James Kean, Dr. D. McLennan, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sumner, J. Keller, Thomas Reidling.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per smt. Ke Au Hou, Jan. 5—Mrs. Kopke, Misses Gretchen, Bertha and Ida Kopke.

For Kauai ports, per smt. W. G. Hall, Jan. 5—J. Gandall, Miss Hardwick, Miss Blake, A. F. Fravica and C. H. Kluegel.

For Maui ports, per smt. Claudine, Jan. 5—Lizzie Cockett, Misses Mossman, William Holokahiki, W. Frazie and wife, Mr. Stibard, Mr. Scrimger, P. Johnson, S. M. Dodge, Mrs. Fanen, J. K. Saunders, George Sea and Miss Eldredge.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Monowai, Jan. 7—C. L. Wright, J. C. Planders, A. Haas, Mrs. H. S. Tregloan and son, and 18 in the steerage.

BORN

ATWATER—In this city January 6th 1897, to the wife of W. O. Atwater a son.

LIGHTFOOT—In Honolulu January 6 1897, to the wife of J. Lightfoot, a daughter.

DIED.

MOHRT—In Honolulu, Germany, November 26, 1896, Richard Mohrt, aged 28 years.

WHARF AND WAIVE.

The bark S. C. Allen has changed her day from that of the Welch to the Williams, Diamond Line.

The schooner Transit has been chartered to load in the Hawaiian Line at San Francisco for Honolulu.

The flags of the American vessels in port were at half-mast yesterday out of respect for the death of United States Minister A. S. Willis.

The Mauna Loa came in yesterday afternoon, after a most pleasant voyage from Maui and Hawaii ports. Her maiden trip was entirely satisfactory, and the people all along the route were more than pleased with the new boat.

The rumor that the Mauna Loa stopped twice on her way to Lahaina is denied. For about two miles out from Honolulu the new steamer went at half speed, and for the remainder of the way up, as well as the trip down she went only at three-quarter speed.

The Japanese steamer Tenshin-Mar, Andrews master, arrived yesterday morning, 13 days from Yokohama, with a cargo of 4,119 packages of merchandise consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co. The Tenshin-Mar brought two cabin passengers, together with 251 male and 73 female Japanese. She will sail for Seattle today.

The P. M. S. S. China, the last steamer from the Coast to pass through Honolulu had a most valuable cargo aboard for China. The shipment of ginseng for China is a very large one, its value being \$44,000. The shipments of leather to Japan are also large. The compressed cotton is manifested in value at \$58,130.

In August last the steamer Kilauea Hou picked up a life buoy in the channel between Maui and Hawaii. The buoy was marked in Japanese characters, which denoted that it belonged to H. I. J. M. war-ship Banjo. Intelligence has been received that the buoy was lost from that vessel in 1894 off the coast of Hondo.

The steamer Mauna Loa was welcomed with no small demonstration all along her route on her first trip to Maui and Hawaii ports. At Lahaina the wharf was crowded. At Kailua between 300 and 400 went aboard. At Ke Au Hou also a large number visited the Mauna Loa. At Hookena Capt. Simerson found it necessary to stop the people from going aboard, as he was very late.

The O. S. S. Monowai, Carey commander, arrived in port yesterday noon, after a pleasant voyage from the Colonies. Following is Purser Bendall's report: Left Sydney on December 21st at 4:30 p. m. and arrived in Auckland on December 25th at 10 p. m. Left Auckland next day at 2:15 p. m.; reached Apia on the 30th, at 4:30 p. m.; made a stay of 10 hours and arrived in Honolulu as above.

The Witttram propeller that has proven such a success on the tug Reliance is to be placed on the steamer Czarina, and when it is in working order the big ocean liner Alameda, running to Sydney, will be fitted with one of the new wheels, and it is expected that her running time will be lessened from three days to a week on the trip between this port and the Australian harbor.—San Francisco Examiner.

The O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette commander, arrived in port yesterday morning. Following is Purser McCombe's report of the voyage from San Francisco: Left San Francisco December 29, 1896, at 2 p. m., with 47 cabin and 24 steerage passengers and 72 bags mail. Experienced moderate to fresh southeast and southwest gales, with a rough sea and heavy west by northwest swells until January 2d; thence to port light north and northeast trades. Arrived January 5th, 1897, at 9:30 a. m. Time, 6 days, 19 hours and 30 minutes. January 3d at 9:55 a. m. passed S. S. Coptic.

San Francisco Shipping.

The following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from ports on these Islands:

December 21: O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, 6 days, 2 hours and 26 minutes from Honolulu.

December 23: O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette; 6 days, 11½ hours from Honolulu. Hawaiian bark Roderick Dhu, Rock; 18 days from Hilo.

December 28: U. S. S. Adams, Watson; 16 days from Honolulu. Hawaiian bark Diamond Head, Ward; 23 days from Honolulu. Bark Albert, Griffiths; 20 days from Honolulu. Schooner Muriel, Carlson; 14 days from Honolulu.

The following vessels have sailed from San Francisco for ports on these Islands:

December 19: Ship S. P. Hitchcock, for Honolulu; barkentine W. H. Dimond, for Honolulu.

December 20: Bark Annie Johnson, for Hilo; barkentine Irmgard, for Honolulu.

December 23: Brig J. D. Spreckels, for Mahukona.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions: or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 21 lots of land in Waimanu Valley, Hamakua, Hawaii, may be applied for on or after 9 a. m. Monday, January 18, 1897, under the provisions of the Land Act for Homestead Leases.

The lots contain about 8 acres each. With the same may be taken one acre of taro land.

All applications must be made in person at the office of the Sub-Agent, Mr. C. Williams, Honokaa.

Further particulars may be obtained of the Sub-Agent, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
 Agent Public Lands.

Dated, Honolulu, January 7, 1897.
 1827-td

January 17th, 1897 falling on a Sunday, Saturday, January 16th, 1897, will be observed as a National Holiday and all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,
 Minister of the Interior.
 Interior Office, December 31st, 1896.
 1825-3t 4496-3t

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, January 20th, 1897, for the construction of ten sections of road in North and South Kona, Hawaii.

Specifications at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at Mr. J. Kaelemakule's store, Kailua, Mr. R. Wassman's Kona Waena, and Hookena Post Office.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
 Minister of the Interior.
 Interior Office, December 31, 1896.
 1826-3t

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 15, 1896.

Under Article 35, Section I. of the Constitution, it is required that each member of the Cabinet shall make an annual report of transactions within his department, during the year ending December 31st.

The Minister of Finance takes this occasion to request all those having claims against the Government of a monetary nature, to present them to this office, through the proper departments, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, January 14, 1897, after which date the books of this department will be closed.

All persons having moneys on account of the Government are requested to make their returns promptly, in order that there may be no delay in closing the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1896.

S. M. DAMON,
 Minister of Finance.
 4484-2w 1821-3w

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On FRIDAY, January 15th, 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, will be sold under the provisions of the Land Act for Cash Freeholds, Lot No. 310 at Olaa, containing 50 acres.

Upset price: \$300.

At the same time and place will also be sold Lots 14 and 15, Olaa, containing 100 acres, upon the following conditions, viz:—

Upset price: \$600; one-fourth purchase price to be paid on day of sale and remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Cultivation and improvements to be begun during the first year and continue during succeeding two years.

Twenty-five (25) per cent of the land to be put under cultivation and other improvements of the value of \$500 to be made before the end of the third year. At the end of third year, if full amount of cultivation and improvement has been made with full payment of purchase price, and all conditions to such date fulfilled, a Patent Grant for the premises will issue.

All applicants or purchasers must possess the qualifications and make the sworn declaration, as required of applicants, for Rights of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at the office of the Sub-Agent in Hilo.

J. F. BROWN,
 Agent of Public Lands.

Dated Dec 22 1896 4483-3t 1823-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots in Hamakua, Hawaii, may be applied for on or after 10 a. m., January 15th, 1897, under the provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases, or Cash Freeholds; or at the option of the applicant under the special terms and conditions given below:

Location. Appraised No. Value Per Lot. Area. Acre

Ahuao Section, near Honokaa.	1	48.65	\$ 5.00
"	2	64.03	5.00
"	3	57.01	7.50
"	4	47.40	7.50
"	5	63.91	5.00
"	6	75.70	10.00
"	7	66.51	10.00
"	8	78.55	10.00
"	9	68.76	10.00
"	10	78.16	10.00
"	11	82.27	7.50
"	12	84.89	10.00
"	13	67.05	12.50
"	14	78.08	12.50
"	15	89.09	12.50
"	16	18.24	10.00
"	17	21.52	7.50
"	18	20.28	7.50
"	19	20.27	7.50
"	20	20.82	7.50
"	21	23.45	7.50
"	22	24.70	7.50
"	23	56.80	10.00
"	24	6.00	10.00
"	25	72.00	10.00
"	26	68.00	15.00
"	27	91.20	10.00
"	28	10.25	12.50
"	29	11.30	12.50
"	30	12.74	10.00
"	31	13.74	12.50
"	32	14.73	12.50
"	33	15.04	10.00
"	34	16.73	10.00
"	35	17.02	10.00
"	36	18.36	12.50
"	37	19.71	12.50
"	38	20.76	12.50
"	39	33.00	10.00
"	40	54.40	10.00
"	41	54.60	12.50
"	42	58.83	12.50
"	43	75.16	12.50
"	44	36.17	10.00
"	45	40.53	10.00

SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS. (OPTIONAL.)

One-fourth of the purchase price to be paid immediately after the sale, and the remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years thereafter, with interest annually at the rate of 6 per cent, but provided that the purchaser may pay any such installment before it is due, and thereby stop the corresponding interest.

Purchaser shall begin substantial improvement of his lot during first year of his holding, and continue the same during succeeding two years, and shall have at the end of the third year 25 per cent of the land under bona fide cultivation.

Additional improvements (to the value of \$500 for lots over 50 acres and \$250 for lots under 50 acres) to be made in the way of buildings, by the end of the third year.

An average of 10 timber, shade or fruit trees per acre to be planted or maintained.

An agreement covering above conditions shall be made with the Government, and no assignment under such agreement shall be made without the written consent of the Commissioners of Public Lands.

At the end of three years if all conditions of the agreement have been substantially fulfilled, the purchaser shall receive a fee simple title to the land.

In case of default for failure to perform the required conditions, the Commissioners may take possession of the premises, and may sell the same at auction, either as a whole or in parcels, for cash or on terms of time payments; and if such sale result in advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amounts of his payments to the Government on account of purchase, without the interest, and a pro-rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result, however, in a less price than the original, the amount returnable to him shall be charged with a pro-rata amount of such decrease to the amounts of his payments.

All applications must be made at the office of the Sub-Agent, Charles Williams, at Honokaa, on or after the date given above.

First application received for any lot will determine the system under which such lot will be taken.

QUALIFICATIONS.

All applicants or purchasers must possess the qualifications and make the sworn declaration, as required of applicants, for Rights of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds.

Plans of the above lands and further information may be obtained at the office of the Sub-Agent, at Honokaa, or the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
 Agent of Public Lands.

Dated December 11, 1896.
 1820-5w

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, January 16, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at office of W. O. Aiken, Sub-Agent, Fourth Land District, Paia, will be sold lot of Government land in Keahua, Kula, Maui (lower Makawao) containing 27 97 100 acres.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold.
 Upset Price, \$275.70.

Plan showing survey, etc. of the

above lot may be seen at the office of the Sub-Agent, Paia, Maui, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
 Agent of Public Lands.
 Dated December 16, 1896.
 1821-td

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Guardianship of George and Almira McIntyre, minors. On reading and filing the petition of George McIntyre, Guardian, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said wards situate at Kapalama, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered that the next of kin of the said wards and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Monday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1897 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., January 5, 1897.
 By the Court:
 GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
 1827-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

B. Shimizu, Plaintiff, vs. H. Hamanaka, Defendant. Assumpsit.
 The Republic of Hawaii, to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or His Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon H. Hamanaka, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on Monday, the first day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of B. Shimizu, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 16th day of November, 1896.
 GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
 1812-3m

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Kalepa Pupu and Paleia, his wife, of Kailua, Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, trustee, of said Honolulu, dated July 26th, 1892, recorded Liber 139, page 154, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 1st day of February, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.
 Dated, Honolulu, Jan. 6, 1897.
 WILLIAM R. CASTLE,
 Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those two certain parcels or house lots on the mauka side of Kuakini street, in Kailua, Honolulu, being set forth (1) as lot 22 of the Kailua tract of S. E. Bishop, covered by deed to him of the Board of Education, and conveyed to said Paleia (w) by deed of S. E. Bishop, dated July 26, 1892, recorded Liber 136, page 287, and (2) lot 23 of said lots conveyed to Kalepa Pupu by deed of said S. E. Bishop, dated June 15, 1892, recorded Liber 136, page 259; also the houses and structures upon or connected with either of said lots, having a joint area of 6,500 feet.

1827-4w

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Waterhouse Investment Company, Limited, held this day, the following officers were elected:

Henry Waterhouse.....President
 William H. Rice.....Vice President
 Henry Waterhouse, Jr.....Secretary
 Arthur B. Wood.....Treasurer
 Frederick T. P. Waterhouse.....Auditor